THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday, in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JOHN MOORE, *Druggist* and dealer in paints, oils, pure medical Wines and Liquors, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Goods; Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. sep28:1y

J. D. FAST, Dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars. (sep28:1y

HENRY MEINZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28:1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen, Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sep28:1y

S. P. ANDERSON, Dealer in the improved Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, Main st. See card in another column. sep28:1y

BEACOM Mrs E. H., Dealer in Millinery Goods & Trimmings; cor 3d st. and Diamond. sep28,1y

JAMES MOORE, Grocery & Restaurant Choice Teas, Best Coffees, Tobacco and Cigars, Confectionery and Vegetables. Main st. sep28:1y

O. R. ANSHUTZ, Dealer in Tinware, Stoves, Grates, &c. West end 3d st. sep28:1y

T. W. DEVORE, Insurance agent, Beaver, Pa. Call and get your property insured. oc26:1y

PITTSBURGH.

J. MORGANSTERN, Dealer in Boots & Shoes, No 88 Market St, Pittsburgh, Pa. (sep14:1y

CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Post Office. Publishers of the "Real Estate Register," sent free, Pittsburgh. (sep14:1y

J. HENDERSON & BROS., Wholesale Druggists, 200 Liberty St. Pittsburgh. sep14:1y

J. D RAMALEY'S ART PARLOR, 23 Fifth Avenue, (near Market St.) Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

S. A. CLARKE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 119 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14:1y

JOSEPH HORNE & CO., 77 & 79 Market St., Pittsburgh—Importers and dealers in Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, White Goods, &c. [sep14:1y

REYMER & BROTHERS, French and American Confectioners, Dealers in nuts, fruits, &c. 126, 128, 130 Wood St. Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

S. MOORE, Dealer in choice Teas, Coffees & Family Groceries. No 20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14:1y

JOHN HIGGERT & SON, Dealers in the New Weed Family Sewing Machines. 116 Market Street, Pittsburgh. sep14:1y

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO., Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. Special rates to Clergy. 23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. Pa. [sep14:1y

E. P. Successor to J. M. ROBINS, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver ware. No 16 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

W. A. LYONS, House and Sign Painter; writes to order Show Cards for every business.—No. 7 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14:1y

T. C. FULTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture and Chairs—Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak. 45 Stillfifield st. [oct5:1y

SIGMUND GROTZ, Gunsmith. New work, of the best material, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Prices Low. Adam St., Rochester, Pa [jan18:1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

GEO. F. SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, 7 R. R street. Special attention given to weddings and balls. (sep14:1y

S. & J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors,—Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [sep14:1y

A. M. WHISLER, Dentist. Broadway, New Brighton. [sep14:1y

H. NOSS, Photographer. Wilson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives. (sep14:1y

WEBSTER & BEDISON, Jewelers and Tobacconists, Broadway, N. Brighton. [sep14:1y

J. C. HOETTER, Groceries, Queensware and Household Goods. Broadway. [sep14:1y

EVAN PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books, Stationery & Notions, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sep21,1y

SCHIFF & STEINFELD, Dealers in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods & Notions; Merchant Tailors & Clothiers, Broadway. oct12:1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Dealer in Improved Howe Sewing Machines. Main St., Beaver Falls. [sep14:1y

MRS. E KING,—Dry Goods, Queensware and Millinery, corner of Main and Baker streets, Beaver Falls. sep14:1y

KENDALL & TANNEY, Artists & Fresco Painters; also, House and Sign Painters, Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14:1y

A. FLEMING, Dealer in Boots and Shoes of every description, at low prices, and of a superior quality, Main St, Beaver Falls, Pa. jan18:1y

BRIDGEWATER.

JAMES PORTER, Tinner, Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge st, Bridgewater. (sep14:1y

C. BLATTNER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14:1y

A. C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Fure, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14:1y

H. DOHERTY, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Bridge Street, Bridgewater, sep14:1y

I. HANAUER, Millinery, Trimmings & Notions Bridge st. Bridgewater. sep14:1y

F. WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. (sep14:1y

MRS. BRUEN, Gentlemen's Clothing cleansed and pressed. Water St. above Bridge. (sep14:1y

JOHN WOODRUFF, Marble Cutter; Monuments & Tombstones of all descriptions made to order. Bt. Market and Water streets. (sep14:1y

J. STILES & CO. Groceries, Queensware, Window Glass, Flour, Feed & Country Produce. Dunlap's corner, Bridge St. Bridgewater. [sep21:1y

HIRAM MEANOR, Dealer in Monongahela Coal. Orders left at H. Clark's, in Beaver, and at Smith's Drug Store, in Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to. Cash on delivery—Lowest price. Yard—McDonald's Point. sep28:1y

ROCHESTER.

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sep14:1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above Flax Factory. See adv't. (sep14:1y

JOHN KARCHER, Baker and Confectioner,—Water st., Rochester, Pa. (sep14:1y

INGRAHAM BOYD, Wagon & Carriage Maker, Railroad St., Rochester, Pa (sep14:1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. (sep14:1y

DR J. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, corner of Diamond and Bridge sts., Rochester. [sep14:1y

SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Boat stores, Iron & Nails, Cor. Rear & Liberty sts.

G. FREDERICK, Baker and Confectioner.—Wedding Cakes and Ice Cream furnished promptly. On Diamond, Rochester. (sep14:1y

FOR SALE by A. SILVERMAN, Headquarters for Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods generally, Water street, Rochester, Pa. (sep14:1y

M. MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders, & Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Dealers in Lumber, Lath &c. Rochester. (sep21:1y

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. G. Lukins & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. sep28:1y

DOWNER'S LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, between R. R. station and ohio river. oct19:1y

SCHROPP CHAS., Manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Roofing, Spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. oct19:1y

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near R. R. Depot. oct19:1y

D. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Store on the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19:1y

J. WALTER & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sulkeys, &c. Blacksmithing and horse-shoeing done in the best manner. Rochester, Pa.' no16:y

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN THORNLEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable extension top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

ALBERT RUSSELL, Stoneware Manufacturer. All Orders promptly attended to. Vanport, Pa. Post office address—Beaver, Pa. [sep21:1y

HAVING Permanently located in the village of Zelienople, Pa., for the purpose of practicing Medicine, I respectfully tender my professional services to the citizens of said village and vicinity. Office, in residence, opposite Eagle Hotel, where I shall always be found, unless professionally engaged. All calls will receive immediate and prompt attention. A. V. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. sep21:1y]

J. LINNENBRINK,
Dealer in Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Periodicals and Stationery.
Watches and Jewelry repaired. Agent for the "WEED" Sewing Machine, Rochester Pa.
jy13:6m

J. H. McCREERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Third Street, Beaver, Pa.
Office below the Court House, Beaver, Pa. jc23f

BANKING-HOUSE.
THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

THOS. M'CREERY, *Cashier.*
J. F. DRAVO, J. B. ANGEL,
J. H. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may18tf

DR. JOHN C. LEVIS, Surgeon & Physician—Office, during the day, at Dunlap's Corner, at night at my residence on Water street, Bridgewater, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [mar81:y:ch'd apr27

J. S. McNUTT, M. D., having permanently located in Beaver, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Special attention paid to the treatment of female diseases. Surgery done with a skillful hand. Office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. apr28:'70:6m

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sep19:6t:y.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. my30'69:1y]

Gold & Silver Watches.

IMPORTANT
TO EVERY ONE!

Holiday Greeting!

Grand Display
OF
Christmas - Presents!!!!

Gents' Gold Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches.
New Chains and Bracelets.
Necklaces and Lockets.
Fine Gold Jewelry.
Gold and Silver-Headed Canes.
Gold Spectacles & Eye-Glasses.

Sterling Silver - Ware;
[A Splendid Stock.]
Parian and Bronze - Ware.

FANCY GOODS.
Prices Lower than Ever.

E. P. ROBERTS,
No. 16 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All are invited to call, when in the city, and examine our Holiday Goods without feeling under any obligation to buy. Don't fail to come and see the Grand Display. oct5:3m:chedcetf

Miscellaneous.

Instant Relief For
The Asthma.

Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint—completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time—for the last twelve years, and at last found a remedy that gives

Instant and Complete Relief,

have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them that

It will do all, and more than all promised for it;

and, that persons once using, will never be without it.

As numerous others who have used it can testify.

Can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM H. BUECHLING, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of one dollar, and ten cents to pay postage. CHAS. B. HUEST. nov16,'70:1y] Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

WANTED—A General Agent for Beaver county, for the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Liberal Inducements to the right man. For terms and circulars, address Smith, Roberts & Hollingshead, Managers, South-east corner 5th and Walnut streets, Philadelphia. [nov9:6t

D. S. RANGER,
Bridge Street,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and Barrel Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Calicoes,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla.
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls.
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jeconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes.
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powde and Fuse.
Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

D. S. RANGER.
dec28'68:1y.—jy7:6m.

Iron City College.

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.

Since its incorporation in 1858, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
jan19:1y.

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons.—He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. febr1:1y

Brighton Paper Mills,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,
MANILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw.
RAG AND CARPET
PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED
AND SOLD AT
Wholesale & Retail by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
Rags taken in exchange. [sep19,'68:1f

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Dec'r. 4th, 1870, trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 9.55 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	12[illegible]	1055AM	110AM	320PM
Rochester	243	1235PM	240	433
Salem	....	....	....	....
Alliance	503	800	1145	700
Canton	....	....	....	....
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Orrville	654	415	1[illegible]PM	838
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Mansfield	803	558	423	1033
Crestline { A	933	725	500	1100
Crestline { D	1005	745	555AM	1110
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Forest	1127	920	723	1235AM
Lima	1226PM	1040	900	125
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	240	155PM	1145	260
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	450	357	325PM	630
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Chicago	730	700	555	905

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Chicago	900AM	510PM	850AM	900PM
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	1203PM	905	950	1235AM
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	225	1[illegible]	1250PM	320
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Lima	446	1[illegible]AM	235	540
Forest	558	943	443	707
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Crestline { A	830	430	620	955
Crestline { D	850	450	600AM	1005
Mansfield	117	600	640	1035
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Orrville	905	654	915	1155
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Canton	....	....	....	....
Alliance	1015	850	1130	130PM
Salem	....	....	....	....
Rochester	1255AM	1105	235PM	337
Pittsburgh	155	1210PM	345	440

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:40 p. m; New Castle, 3:00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 8:20 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:00 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 10:45a. m. Youngstown, 10:30, a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:40 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2:00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 4:45 p.m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after May 29th 1870, trains will leave Stat ons daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Cleveland	840AM	1215PM	250PM
Euclid Street	....	....	....
Hudson	955	135	510
Ravenna	1030	155	540
Alliance	1145	315	630
Bayard	1202PM	302	....
Wellsville	135	420	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Wellsville	900AM	505PM	....
Bayard	1035	628	....
Alliance	1145	715	725AM
Ravenna	1220PM	801	815
Hudson	1253	834	855
Euclid Street	....	....	....
Cleveland	210	945	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom:	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Bellair	545AM	....	200PM	410PM
Bridgeport	555	....	210	420
Steubenville	700	....	315	535
Wellsville	815	155PM	440	....
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....	....
Beaver	....	....	....	....
Rochester	925	255	540	....
Pittsburgh	1035	400	645	....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	625AM	310PM	425PM	....
Rochester	735	410	537	....
Beaver	....	....	....	....
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....	....
Wellsville	855	500	700	....
Steubenville	955	600	....	705AM
Bridgeport	1105	728	....	815
Bellair	1115	735	....	830

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH:

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 640 a. m.	Bayard, 945, a. m.
Bayard, 2:10 a.m.	N. Philadelphia, 3:0pm

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

J. MOORE
DRUGGIST,

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal
WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;
GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,
BRUSHES &
PATENT MEDICINES,
Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec'r, '70tf.

THE CELEBRATED IMPROVED GERARD
OROIDE GOLD WATCHE,
$12, $15, $20, $25.

DURING the past four or five years our Watches have been so thoroughly tested, that for appearance, style of finish, and accuracy of time-keeping, the "Gerard Watches" are universally acceded to be the best. They retain their brilliancy and color until worn out.

☞ If after purchasing and fairly trying, any one is not fully satisfied, we will cheefully refund the money.

☞ They are all in Hunting Cases, Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes. Every Watch guaranteed for time and wear, by special certificate.

☞ A large assortment "Improved Oroide" Chains, $2 to $8. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Jewelry in great variety.

☞ Beware of imitations. Order direct from us or our authorized agents. Agents and others applying for circulars will please enclose three cent stamp for postage.

☞ Goods sent to be **paid for on delivery. Customers permitted to examine what they order (before paying bills,)** on payment of Express charges both ways.

☞ When SIX Watches are ordered at once, we will send an extra Watch (of same kind) free.

☞ Purchasers residing at some distance from Express offices, and desiring to save time and expenses, can have the goods sent by mail, by remitting (with the order) the amount required by P. O. Money order, registered letter, draft, or check, payable to our order, at our risk. Address plainly.

JAMES GERARD & CO.,
P. O. Box 3,391, New York,
nov23:3m.) 85 Nassau Street

PIMPLES.

The undersigned will cheerfully mail (free) to all who wish it, the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear smooth and beautiful.

He will also send (free) instructions for producing, by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face.

The above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing THOS. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 195 Broadway, New York.

Miscellaneous.

OVER 400 PAGES OF
READING MATTER FOR ONE DOLLAR!
The American Stock Journal,

A large Handsomely Illustrated Monthly, containing 32 to 40 large Double Column Pages, filled with *original* matter from the *ablest* writers in the country, on the various subjects connected with

FARMING,
STOCK BREEDING,
WOOL GROWING,
DAIRYING,
POULTRY KEEPING, &c.,

Bound in handsomely tinted cover. It has A Veterinary Department under the charge of one of the ablest Professors in the United States, who answers through the JOURNAL, *free of charge*, all questions relating to Sick, Injured or Diseased Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Poultry. This makes it a very valuable work for reference, and an almost indispensable companion to all interested in STOCK-BREEDING. The low price at which it is published ($1.00 a year) brings it within the reach of all, while the

Splendid Inducements offered to Agents and Premiums to Subscribers

make it to the interest of every Farmer and Stock Breeder to extend its circulation. *Send Stamp for Specimen Copy*, large *Illustrated Show Bill & Premium List.* Get up a Club and obtain one of the many valuable Premiums offered, consisting of Chester White, Berkshire, Suffolk, Magie and Essex Pigs, Short-Horn, Alderney, Ayrshire and Devon Calves, Southdown, Cotswold and Merino Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Pure-Bred Poultry, Norway Oats, Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Pianos, Watches, Silver Ware, Books, &c., &c. Specimen Copies sent free. Address,

N. P. BOYER & CO., Publishers,
nov22:3t] Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

NEW - GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO'S

French Merinos
Wool Plaids.
Poplin Plaids.
Black Waterproofs.
Brown Waterproofs.
Corded Poplins.
Silk and Wool Poplins.
Irish Poplins.
New Dark Delains.
Plain Mixed Goods.
Grey Poplins.

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES

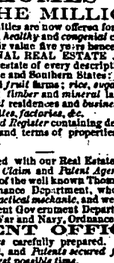
Wholesale and Retail,

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
178 Federal St., Allegheny.

Sep28,tc

DRUGGIST,



PATENTED DECEMBER 7TH, 1869.
OUR CELEBRATED
GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.

Remarkable gift. As acknowledged by all who have used it, far the best Pen made, and in this case you will not receive a Gold Pen only, but a complete Gold Pen and Pencil Case. First up to most all the Pens and Pencils sold by Agents and Jewelers at $2.00 and $3.00. Every one warranted perfect and satisfactory, or money refunded. Sold ONLY BY AGENTS, and for them exclusively. Profits over $200 per month. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price, $1.00. Address, Box 2487, New York. Circulars free. Agents wanted. Send for circular and terms. Mention this paper. Address as above.

AGENTS WANTED.

WESTERN PUBLISHING CO.
Manufacturers' Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of these Pens has led to the manufacture of worthless imitations. Beware of the genuine FOUNTAIN PEN. Each Pen has our name, Box and Patent Date stamped on it. Be sure you get your Name, Town, County, and State correct, and address full, and where the Pen is to be sent. jan25:1y

Toys, Toys,
TOYS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Tin, Lead and China Toys,
Box Toys, all kinds,
China and Patent Head Dolls,
Wax Crying Dolls.
Hobby Horses, Wagons, Chairs,
Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c.
Also a complete stock of Fancy Goods suitable for the Holiday trade.

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Of Flower and Vegetable Seeds,
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FOR 1871,

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Five Hundred Original Engravings

and two finely executed Colored Plates of specimens for all of which were drawn by pencils the past season from our own stock of seeds. In the originality, execution and interest of the engravings it is unique, and undeniably superior to any other Catalogue or "Floral Guide" extant. The Catalogue will consist of 112 pages, and as soon as published will be sent free for all who ordered seeds from us by mail last season. To others a charge of 15 cents per copy will be made, which is not the value of the Colored Plates. We desire our friends that the inducements we offer to purchasers of Seeds, as to quality and extent of Stock, Discounts and Premiums, be well appreciated. Please send orders for Catalogues without delay.

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The Extra Fine Quality, 18 Carat Gold, Engine Turned, Hunting Cased, Full Jewelled, Patent Movements; perfectly adjusted to all climates (*regulated*), and each warranted by special certificate, *at only $30 each.*

The Same, of Finer and higher grade, with *Chronometer Balance at $35 each.*

The Same as Last, with FINE NICKLE WORKS, *and Stem-winding and Setting Attachment*, requiring no key, winding and set by the Stem, *only $40 each.*

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Extra Fine, Pure Silver, Hunting Cased (Gents and Ladies'), *at only $13 each.*

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PERSONS ordering Six Watches at a time, will receive an Extra Watch of same value free.

Gents' Gold CH

The Beaver Argus

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 1st, 1871.

GOLD sold in New York, yesterday, at $1.11½.

THE officers of the State Republic an committee give notice that the State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 10th day of March 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action on the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

THE contest for the United States Senatorship in Kansas closed on last Wednesday, by the election of Alexander Caldwell, who received, on the first ballot 87; Samuel J. Crawford 34 and ex-Gov. Shanon 2. Mr. Caldwell is a new man, and the country knows little of him. He was not regarded as a prominent candidate for the position, but the fight between other aspirants becoming very hot, he was selected as a compromise candidate and immediately rushed through. He is a Republican in politics, and will succeed Senator Ross, (Rep.)

THE committee of the Legislature, to whom was referred the duty of contracting for the printing of the Legislative proceedings of the General Assembly, reported on last Friday that they had made a contract with John M. Carson and Alexander J. McCleary to print the *Record* at $14 a page, 4,000 to be printed daily for the House and 2,000 for the Senate. No document except the Governor's messages shall be printed in it; no matter shall be republished; the proceedings of one day must be printed the next, and a failure for two days shall be deemed a forfeiture. The contract was confirmed. This is certainly an improvement on what we have had in that particular for a number of years, but it strikes us that $14 per page is still a little "steep."

A TELEGRAM from Columbus, Ohio, on last Friday, gave us the startling information that Col. G. J. Young, a member of the House of Representatives from Columbiana county, and editor of the *Buckeye State*, died suddenly that afternoon. As he entered the State House after dinner, he was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs. He was taken immediately to the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, where he died in a few minutes. Col. Young was Military Secretary of the late Governor Tod. The event cast a great gloom over the General Assembly. Col. Young was a faithful legislator, an honorable and laborious editor, and his sudden death will be sincerely mourned by the editorial fraternity. It is only a year or two since that Thos. Woods, esq., the editor of the New Lisbon *Patriot*, died almost without a moment's warning, a few days after his marriage with Mrs. Potter, widow of Judge Potter of New Lisbon. The sudden decease now of Col. Young, another editor of the same town, is calculated to

A DEFALCATION of rather a startling character has been unearthed in the management of the accounts at the House of Refuge in Allegheny county, this State. H. L. Ringwalt, the Secretary of the institution, has also had charge of its finances. Mr. Ringwalt is a middle aged gentleman and has heretofore stood very high in the public estimation. Latterly, however, there came to be some talk about "things not being quite right at the House of Refuge," and the finance committee of the Board of Managers accordingly set to work to audit the books. Before proceeding very far they discovered several discrepancies, and on the Secretary's attention being called to them he frankly admitted that he was a defaulter, and that he had practiced fraud in the keeping of the accounts for the past several years. The defalcation is supposed to amount to about $12,000, four thousand of which was money received from the Commissioners of other counties for keeping inmates at the Refuge from their districts. This amount came in various sums and was not credited to the counties, which still on the books, seem to be in debt. Mr. Ringwalt alleges that he used this money, from time to time, in the purchase of lottery tickets, thinking that "good luck" would finally come, and enable him to replace it, and make him independent besides. He has been dismissed as Secretary, and a Mr. Ross has since been elected in his stead.

DURING the past week the Income Tax law was pretty thoroughly discussed in Congress. Senator Scott of this State introduced a bill early in the week for its unconditional repeal, and after a lengthy debate in the Senate, in which both the friends and opponents of repeal participated, a vote was taken and the result showed 26 in favor of its passage and 25 opposed. The President and Internal Revenue Commissioner Pleasanton both favor repeal, and used their influence in the Senate for the passage of the repealing act; while Secretary Boutwell, with equal zeal, arrayed himself against it. The question now goes over to the House of Representatives and if that body sustains the Senate bill, the law ceases to be, for the President's signature to the act is sure to follow.

On Gen. Pleasanton's taking charge of the Revenue Commissioner's office a few weeks ago, he at once declared himself in favor of abolishing the law in question, and so informed Secretary Boutwell, who immediately took issue with the Commissioner. Neither felt inclined to yield, hence the question went from the Departments to the committee rooms of Congress, and from there into the Senate where the Secretary of the Treasury met with defeat. This discomfiture is said to be chafing Mr. Boutwell no little, and the impression prevails generally that in the event of the adoption of this bill by the House of Representatives he will tender his resignation as the financial officer of the Government. A large majority of the people of the country, we believe, are in favor of the repeal of the Income Tax law; but while this is so they would also keenly regret Secretary Boutwell's retirement from General Grant's Cabinet.

A PETITION numerously signed by respectable citizens of Luzerne county was presented to the Legislature of this State last week. They seem to have grown tired of footing the expenses of the mischief caused by the sale of intoxicating liquors, and make the reasonable request that those who put the bottle to their neighbor's lips should be held responsible for all the damage done in consequence of their acts. A movement similar to this has been started in Ohio, and it is altogether probable that a law embodying the idea of the Luzerne petitioners will be passed by the Legislature of that State during the present winter. After all we are inclined to think that this is the most effectual way of arresting the spread of intemperance. If men will dance, oblige them to pay for the music; when that costs them more than they can stand, they will give it up, but not before. The following is the petition referred to:

The prayer of your petitioners, citizens of the county of Luzerne, showeth:

That it is admitted by all wise legislators that the use and traffic in intoxicating liquors is highly dangerous to the interests of the community, and no legislation has, as yet, succeeded in so restraining these evils as to prevent them from existing and increasing; and that there is a portion of our fellow citizens who contend that your honorable bodies have no way to prohibit such use and sale, but are bound to provide, by a license law, facilities and accommodations for such use and sale. We, your petitioners not here questioning that right, nor asking for the repeal or prohibition of it, do respectfully pray you to pass a law for this county, if not for the whole State, on the following basis:

1. That all who wish to sell intoxicating liquors shall make known on a certain day their intention of doing so to the judges of the court.

2. That on paying, pro rata, their proportion of all the criminal police, and pauper expenses of the county, to be estimated in a lawful manner, and giving bond with good security, to pay any other damage that may arise in consequence of the sale and use of said liquors, fairly proven, and that would not have occurred without said sale and use, they be permitted to sell and use, as now allowed by law.

3. That the county expenses, as above, shall be paid out of the money paid by these applicants; and that the other injuries, properly established, shall be collected out of the bond given for that purpose, the individuals thus injured being required only to prove the injury as resulting from the use and traffic, to obtain judgement against the bond fund, and this judgement to be executed pro rata, on the givers of the bonds. Any person selling liquor without complying with these conditions, or any person violating the laws already existing on this subject shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $100, and imprisoned for not less than one year in the county jail. One-half of the fine to go to the prosecutor, the other half to the liquor fund.

4. Those who pay and give bonds shall be authorized, in all cases in which they can prove that the damages assessed were caused by any particular person selling liquor, that caused the injury, may sue that individual and compel him to pay it to those who have complied with the conditions of the law. The house or property in which liquors are sold shall be considered responsible for any individual injury thus caused and sued for by the liquor sellers.

5. All trials for violation of this law to be before the magistrate's jury, subject to appeal, &c.

THE Prussians are occupying nearly all the Forts around Paris, and an armistice of three weeks has been agreed upon. The Emperor William, on last Saturday, sent the following telegram to Queen Augusta at Berlin:

Versailles, January 20—2 P. M.—Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. The regulars, and Mobiles are to be returned in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revictual as soon as the arms are surrendered.

The National Assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All the armies in the field will retain their respective positions, the ground between the opposing lines be to neutral. This is the reward of patriotism, heroism and great sacrifices. Thank God for this fresh mercy! May peace soon follow.

[Signed] WILHELM.

In the meantime Bismarck and Favre have had a protracted interview at which terms of peace were freely discussed. Bismarck asks, and his demand will in all probability be acceded to

1. The cession of the province of Alsace, and that part of Lorraine known as German Lorraine.

2. A money indemnity of $1,000,000,000 francs.

4. One of the colonies now held by France, which one we cannot learn.

The money idemnity must be guaranteed by the municipalities. If this guarantee is refused, the property of rich individuals will be held in possession until an acquiescence is obtained.

—Tuesday morning's papers bring us the following additional news from Versailles, Jan. 30: A cordon has been drawn around Paris, and no person is allowed to enter or leave without a permit from the German authorities. The revictualing of the city will proceed under German supervision. Confidence is expressed at the German headquarters that peace has been secured. The German soldiers are chagrined at being prohibited from entering Paris.

A BLOODY tragedy is reported from the west. A farmer whose name is not given, residing between Spring Grove and Rock Grove, recently sold his farm and received the money last Tuesday. On Wednesday night he left his home and went to Rock Run. Returning from there, as he neared his own house, he was confronted by a man who demanded his money. The farmer drew a revolver and shot the robber dead. Starting for the house, he encountered two other men, each of whom he dispatched with his revolver. Entering his house, he found his wife and daughter weltering in their blood, the latter being dead. His wife, though badly injured, was not dead. When last heard from, one of the dead men was recognized as the stranger who had recently attempted to purchase the farm from the man who he proposed to rob. This story seems to be improbable, but the details come from different sources, are nearly identical in detail.

ON Monday, Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, introduced a bill in the House, establishing the rate of interest to be charged by National Banks. The rate is fixed at the legal rate in the State where the bank is located, with a provision that if no rate is established by law of the State or Territory wherein the bank is situate, then the rate shall be seven per cent.

HERE AND THERE.

—A young lady wrote some verses for a country weekly about her birthday and headed it "May 30th." It almost made her hair gray when it appeared in print "My 30th."

—A gentleman having a pony that started and broke his wife's neck, a neighbor told him that he wished to purchase it for his wife to ride upon. "No" says the other, "I will not sell the little fellow, because I intend to marry again."

—Mrs. Jessie Fremont a Washington letter writer says, is one of the most striking persons seen in any social assemblage. Her intellect displays itself in every feature, and her prematurely white hair gives an additional beauty to a face which shows no mark of age.

—A sealed can of oysters carelessly left on the embers in a stove, in Oswego, exploded with tremendous force, bursting the grate to atoms, shaking the house, and severely injuring a bystander. "Won't some kerosene man now give us a patent non-explosive oyster."

—A Providence widow protests in a newspaper communication against the erection of soldiers' monuments until the paltry pension of $96, annually paid to soldiers' widows, is increased. She thinks the erection of a few good houses, leased at a small rental, would be a nobler monument than any marble shaft.

—The Rev. Mrs. Van Cott, the Methodist evangelist, says in the last four years she preached 341 sermons, held 306 prayer meetings and 20 love feasts, lectured 13 times, written 545 letters, and travelled 5,918 miles. During the same time 1,500 persons have joined the Methodist Episcopal Church under her ministry.

—A thief made a raid upon the premises of a preacher named Guild in Nebraska City, the other night, and captured a lot of shirts, sheets, cutlery, &c. Next morning the bundle was left at the door, with the following: "Rev. Gild: Diddent know twoas a minnelsters hous or woodent a took theas things. Hear they is.—CONSCIENCE."

—A lady walking down town saw a little boy pinching his younger brother, who was crying bitterly. 'Why, my boy,' said she to the young tormentor, 'dont you know you are doing very wrong? What would you do if you should kill your little brother?' "Why" he replied, "of course I should put on my new black pants and go to the funeral."

—Among the latest divorce applicants in Indiana was a man who charged his wife with giving him a stew for dinner made out of the family Thomas cat. His wife in reply stated that her husband was uproarious, took liberties with the chambermaid, and evinced a tendency to claw things. The husband however, won the case by proving that these symptoms all developed themselves subsequently to the objectionable meat.

—the Portsmouth *Times* says that at a party in that city a few evenings since, one of the gentlemen having to pay a forfeit in the game, the penalty awarded that he should go to the door and count a number of stars in consequence of the lady embracing a

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—The following romantic story is related of Carl Formes, the well known basso: While abroad he was suffering from those abcesses, which formed in his throat, the result of over exertion of the vocal organs. Hearing of a distinguished lady surgeon of the University of Vienna, who had made the study of the throat and ear a specialty, Mr. Formes paid her a visit. She informed him that an operation was necessary but that she felt confident that it would be successful in relieving his bronchial trouble. He intrusted his case to her, and the result was an entire recovery. The intimacy thus formed resulted in a proposal of marriage, and the distinguished lady physician of Vienna is now the wife of the most distinguished basso in the United States.

—The unknown young ruffian who has struck terror into the hearts of the female population of the upper portion of Williamsburg by his unaccountable stabbing of six or seven, in the public streets, is still at large. Captain Mullen and his officers yesterday arrested three or four boys answering to the description given by the wounded girls, but none of them were identified as the culprit. It is believed by many that the bloodthirsty youth is a female in boy's apparel, but the police have different opinions. Captain Mullen himself believing that the perpetrator is an insane man of stunted growth.

The mysterious outrages have caused intense excitement in Williamsburg, so much so that young women are afraid to walk the streets unattended.

—It now appears that Cross, the very much married New York bank book-keeper, has been married six times within as many years. He must be a wife kleptomatist. It is now surmised that he was enabled to keep up his heavy expenses, while his salary was but $2,000 a year, by money he exacted from a Mr. Sanford who some years since, was a defaulter to the bank in which Cross was book-keeper; in other words he was in collusion with Sanford in the defalcation, but Sanford allowed the whole crime to rest upon him.

—A novel instance of enterprise and ingenuity on the part of a dentist has recently been brought to notice in Cleveland. A lady called upon the dental operator to have a back tooth extracted. The gentleman of the forceps examined her mouth and endeavored to impress upon her the desirability of having her front teeth also taken out, and replaced with a new set; but she was unable to see the matter in that light. The dentist then administered gas to her and proceeded to business. She says that in a few minutes she was aroused to consciousness by severe pain, when she discovered to her amazement that three of her front teeth were gone, and that it had been the evident intention of the operator to make a clean job of it in the hopes of making a better job for himself in the furnishing of artificial substitutes for the surreptitiously extracted incisors. A suit for damages was the result.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1871.

Activity in Congress—Amnesty—More First-Class Iron Steamships—Schurz's Isothermal Loyalty—The National Labor Union—Railroad Subsidy Wanted—Land Commissioner—The General Land Office.

The Congressional Furnace is now in full blast. Bills and measures of long standing and short standing, are being harrowed up and considered in Committee and in the Legislative Halls. New bills are being introduced, and the Members of the third House are hardly taking time to breathe trying to further their respective bills to the detriment of their neighbors. M. C's are besieged at all times, and a Congressmen who presumes upon the good nature of those roving and rambling Third-House fellows by retiring before the small hours of the night, is peremptorily cashiered by the offended, and is considered a "fourth-rater." The embodiment of a popular Congressman is principally *Suavity*. An unwelcome visitor by him is treated with nearly the same consideration as a welcome one—and I might note here that so few are welcome during the stormy portion of Congressional season that the exception to the rule "none are welcome," would be very few. Oh, Oh, Oh! If your dear readers only knew the responsibility, the cares, trials and tribulations, of your representatives in Congress, you would rather pity than envy their situation.

Both the Senate and House indicate a disposition to pass an amnesty measure in a somewhat restricted form from any proposed by certain members who are known to be leagued with the still unrepentent rebels of the South. The House reconstruction Committee at their meeting this morning took up a bill prepared by Mr. Beck, abolishing the test oath. The Committee as yet have not concluded on its report, but is understood to be favorable to reporting a bill of the kind somewhat modified. The Committee is reminded that there are thousands of young men now in the South, tho' not disfranchised by the 14th amendme't, who were persuaded into the rebel army before they were of age and the fact of their being in the army, cannot take the iron-clad. Such a bill seems almost imperative in order to allow the innocent the freedom of the ballot.

The principal seaport towns, as well as the country at large, have reason to be gratified with the bill which was introduced by Senator Conkling providing for the building of twenty or more first-class iron steamships, together with ship yards, machine shops, rolling mills, wharves, docks, &c., and to secure to the Government the free use of the same for postal and naval purposes. The bill proposes the incorporation of a company under the name of the American Mail and Ocean Transportation Company, and provides that the Government shall pay the interest of the 1st mortgage bonds of the company to the amount of twenty million of dollars for thirty years, but not becoming responsible for the payment of the principal. In return for this favor, the Government Mails and Agents are carried free. The passage of this bill will certainly save the Government more than a million of dollars and at the same time encourage an enterprise that this Government for its own protection much needs.

When Senator Schurz resided in Michigan and Wisconsin, he was among the most noted Radicals, a very pharisee of the pharisees, but when he emigrated to Missouri, he is found to be quite conservative, in fact so much as to contribute very greatly to the defeat of the Republican party in that State. The country will be interested in knowing Mr. Schurz's Isothermal loyalty theory, upon which he dweit with so much emphasis in his speech on the San Domingo Treaty, is true and may be re-

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Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Jan. 23.—O. P. Stearns, elected U. S. Senator from Minnesota for the unexpired term of D. S. Norton, dec'd., presented his credentials and was sworn into office. A joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana instructing their Senators to vote against the annexation of San Domingo, was read and ordered to be printed. The majority of the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of Joshua Hill having been elected a Senator from Georgia. The minority reported in favor of Farrow and Whitely. Many bills were introduced and referred; among them one to increase the pensions of soldiers, sailors and their widows and children, 20 per cent. for five years from the first of March next; which finally passed. When the income tax repeal came up for consideration, considerable debate occurred in relation to an alleged excess of clerical force in the several Departments; but no decisive action was had. The bill to relieve Congressmen from import tunity was discussed till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—A number of bills were presented, but none of general interest. A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of giving each State all the public lands within their limits that have been subject to sale or entry for more than 20 years. W. W. Paine was sworn in as M. C. from Georgia. A bill was passed regulating rank in the navy. A joint resolution to appoint a Commissioner on Fish and Fisheries, on the coasts and lakes, was adopted. Adj.

SENATE, Jan. 24.—The credentials of F. P. Blair were presented as Senator elect from Missouri. A resolution appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of a special committee on outrages in the Southern States, was adopted. The finance committee reported against the bill to refund the interest and discount on the war bonds. The civil service reform bill was then taken up and discussed, but without definite action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Much of the time of the House was occupied in personal explanations arising out of language used in debate on San Domingo annexation. The bill to consolidate Indian tribes was debated and re-committed with instructions. A substitute for the Senate bill to reimburse Kansas for military expenses in the late war, was adopted. After some sparring, Mr. Corker was sworn in as M. C. from Georgia. The Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill was then taken up, and the question being on an amendment "that no money appropriated to pay commercial agents shall be used to further the project of San Domingo annexation," quite a spirited debate ensued; but the amendment was defeated and the bill passed, appropriating $1,438,000. Nothing of further interest till adjournment.

SENATE, Jan. 25.—F. P. Blair, U. S. Senator elect from Missouri, was sworn in and took his seat. After the introduction of several bills of minor and local interest, the credentials of the re-election of Senator Wilson from Massachusetts, were presented. The revenue tax bill came up for consideration and was debated; but was informally laid aside, and the remainder of the session was occupied by a personal debate between Senators Sumner and Conkling in regard to matters connected with the New York Custom House and Collector Murphy's administration of it. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee of Ways and Means reported back the House bill declaratory of the meaning of the Act of July '70 to reduce internal taxation. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill now goes to the Senate. A bill was introduced to the heirs and sailors, to those of the wars of 1812 and of Mexico, passed. A bill passed repealing the limitation of applications for pensions to five years after the right thereto accrued. A bill to dispose of certain Military Forts and reservations was also passed. The bill granting lands to soldiers and sailors was debated, but no definite action was had. It is thought there will be an extra session of Congress, commencing on the 4th of March next, as the Act passed to head off Andy Johnson, authorizing extra sessions at that time had not been repealed. The consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, occupied the remainder of the session, without being finally disposed of. Adj.

SENATE, Jan. 26.—Richard Delafield tendered his resignation as Regent of the Smithsonian Institute.—The bill to sell the Fort Leavenworth reservation for a Fair Ground passed. After the presentation and reference of sundry bills and resolutions, the pension appropriation bill was taken up and passed; it goes to the President. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill repealing the income tax of Dec. '69, which, after considerable discussion, was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A communication from Gen. Pleasanton, recommending the repeal of certain sections of the income tax, was presented and referred. A bill to increase the representation in Congress was presented and referred; if it should pass Pennsylvania will get two additional members, to be elected by general ticket. A bill relative to the better securing of Agricultural College funds, was passed. Eulogies were pronounced on the life and character of Senator Norton, deceased, late of Minnesota. Adj.

SENATE, January 27.—Two remonstrances, signed by 400 citizens of Western Pennsylvania, against any interference with the navigation of the Ohio River by the construction of the Newport & Cincinnati bridge. Gen. Sherman was appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute in place of Delafield, resigned. The Committee of Investigation into Senator Sprague's alleged complicity with blockade runners in the late war of the rebellion, were authorized to take testimony and send for persons and papers. The sale of the Shawnee Indian lands was confirmed. Mr. Schurz spoke on the civil service bill, and offered a substitute. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Several bills were introduced, and reports from committees on bills of a private character were called for. The Indian appropriation bill passed. The following was adopted: *Resolved*, That the Senate bill to repeal so much of the Act of July 14th, 1870, entitled an act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes, as continues the income tax after the 31st day of December 1869, be returned to that body with a respectful suggestion on the part of the House that section 7th, article 1st of the constitution vested in the House of Representatives, sole power to originate such measures. After an evening session, very thinly attended, the House adjourned.

Mrs. Grant's Second Reception.

The second reception of Mrs. Grant held at the White House on Tuesday afternoon, was fully as brilliant and attractive as the one held last week, when the reception season in Washington was inaugurated. The toilets of the ladies were as vivid, varied and delicate as summer flowers, and the Blue Room which always looks brilliant and beautiful—was enlivened by a surging crowd of faces well known in Washington society. Mrs. Grant was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Secretary Boutwell and daughter, Mrs. General Dent and Mrs. Campbell of St. Louis. The President also assisted. Mrs. Grant participated in the reception. The weather was exceedingly favorable for the occasion, and the park in front of the Executive Mansion was for a time completely hedged in with the finest turnouts that Washington can boast. Mrs. Grant was robed in black Lyons velvet with black lace trimmings. She wore a collar of point lace, diamond jewelry and a corset of coral, Mrs. General Dent wore black satin trimmed with velvet, white lace collar and scarlet sash. Mrs. Boutwell wore brown moire antique, black trimmings and diamond jewelry, and in her hair natural flowers. Miss Boutwell's dress was of brown silk trimmed with black lace, she also had diamond ornaments. Mrs. Campbell was attired in black Lyons velvet, white lace shawl, and wore magnificent ornaments of diamonds, which were universally admired. Admiral Porter, who had sufficiently recovered from recent illness to go about, was among the innumerable throng that greeted Mrs. Grant. The reception season has thus far been very attractive. The President's first reception will be held on Tuesday evening next.

THE BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY.

A correspondent of "The Paper," published in Pittsburg, has "interviewed" the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works and gives his opinion in the subjoined communication:

The "Beaver Falls Cutlery" is owned by a company, of which Mr H. Reeves is president and superintendent. It is situated at the foot of Main street, and occupies a piece of ground bounded by Mill and Factory streets and the main mill race, of about 300 by 150 feet; the main building being of brick and three stories high. The machinery is propelled by water on Turbine wheels, although they have a powerful steam engine which was put up before the new dam was constructed—so as to guard against loss of time during its construction—it has remained entirely idle since the completion of the dam. The building encloses a very copious spring of water made pure by infiltration through a sand-bed of unknown depth, never diminishing in volume during the warmest seasons, or varying in temperature from about 43 degrees Fahrenheit, which is, by an extra wheel—ever in motion day and night, and requiring no attention excepting a little oiling now and then—forced through a line of iron pipes to a reservoir on the side-hill above the railway station, some 200 feet high, and from which all housekeepers can if they wish, be supplied with spring-water at a cost of about ten dollars per year. How small a sum ten dollars seems for such a convenience.

On entering the building from Main street you find the office, and, adjoining it, the rooms of the directors and superintendent. Beyond these, on the same floor, are a series of departments systematically arranged and proportioned in their dimensions to the kind of work done in them. In one, called the "saw room" ebony, rosewood, cocoa, and a number of other hard woods are sawed to the proper form for table cutlery handles; in another, called the "main grinding-room," about fifty stones, some of them very ponderous, are driven at a very rapid rate in grinding "table cutlery." It sometimes happens, because of the velocity at which they are driven, that a stone will seperate, and if unobstructed, the detached pieces fly a considerable distance. A case of the kind happened on Friday last, when one half of the massive stone was driven through the side of the building into the race the man attending it making a very narrow escape. In another patterns made; in another grindstones are hung and turned off to a true face, in another grindstones are stored. North of these last mentioned apartments, in a seperate building, is the engine house, and connected with it there are rooms where pocket-knife blades are forged, hardened and tempered, heavy butcher-knife blades hammered, brass casting run, and patterns stored.

Ascending a flight of stairs from near the office, you then reach another story, in one of which table cutlery is packed. In another some thirty young women are employed in cleaning cutlery ready for packing. In another all the table cutlery is deposited for inspection, and in the same room a long line of emery wheels, called "buff wheells," are driven, and where all the blades are "butted," (brightened). In another, pocket knives are put together and finished. In another, the component parts of pocket knives are given out to be put together, finished, and sent to the inspection room before mentioned. In another, pocket knives are cleaned and packed. In another called the "wheel room," table cutlery handles are ground and polished, emery wheels cleaned and newly covered, and forks ground, strapped and polished.

Another flight of steps takes you to a third story, where you meet with another series of rooms, in one of which "scales" are placed on and rivited to table-cutlery, handles put in dies, bolsters and caps run on them, then cleaned and trimmed ready for the wheel room; butcher and other large knives are also handled in this room. In another, a large number of machines are employed in fitting the "scales" to the "tangs," (a "scale" is one half the handle of a knife or fork, and a "tang" is the metal extension of the blade to which the scales are rivited.) Connected with this room is an apartment in which elephant's teeth are sawed into the proper forms and sizes for handling a great variety of "fancy" cutlery; in another, all the table cutlery is placed, and from there given out to be handled; in another, the "trade marks," etc., are put on the ware, called the "etching" room; in another, curious machines prepare "solid handles" of ivory and various hard woods ready to be put on "round tangs," and all "ivory handled" cutlery is finished in this room. In this room Mr. Clayton, a very accomplished English designer, is engaged in forming a great variety of "fancy" ivory handles.

In the fourth story patterns and machines not in use are stored, and the cistern, which supplies every apartment in the establishment with water; the elevator machinery is also in this room, which performs the part of a railway, and delivers, up and down through the various stories, such matters as are needed; a "fan" is also constructed here, which, by its rapid revolutions, creates a powerful current of air to flow from the wheel-room, thereby delivering to the winds above the building the dust thrown off by the machinery.

After descending to the office and crossing an avenue over which teams pass in and out with freight, you reach the machine and press department where all machines are built and repairs made; all blades for knives and forks cut out, and dies for the purpose constructed. Adjoining is the smithing department, where the forging of iron and steel designed for machinery and dies is done, and next to it is the trip-hammer room where all table cutlery blades are forged, dropped, hardened and tempered ready for the grinding room; adjoining is the fuel-room where coal, coke and charcoal is stored, and by a machine for the purpose, coke crushed to the proper size for use in the forges.

In all the departments where skill is required, the very highest order of skilled workmen, both from the East and Europe have been gathered together, some of them possessing fine inventive faculties—the company encouraging and stimulating their efforts in that direction, by purchasing from them any good invention or improvement worth patenting. Amongst this class of artizans is Mr. Henry Daufen, a very finished workman who has recently invented some very important matters connected with knife-handles.

The steel used in this establishment is of the very best English and American brands, and the cutlery made by them fully equal, both in durability and artistic finish, to any imported.

OBSERVER.

ARE THEY MARRIED?

The *Paper*, Pittsburgh Pa., of last week says: The most amusing dual marriage which has ever been recorded, took place in this city on Tuesday evening of last week, on which occasion two highly respectable young ladies were united in the bonds of wedlock with two young men, being all the while unconscious that they had become brides. The facts of this peculiar marriage, as far as can be gathered, may be thus stated.

In that portion of our city known as "The Hill," reside two ladies, young, good looking, and lively. Of good family, and well known, they have always been considered as among the most attractive girls living in that quarter. But they are lively girls, full of rollicsome fun, fond of any legitimate excitement and of adventure of a legitimate character. Possessing these attractions, it is not to be wondered at that they became favorites among the gentlemen, and that many of the young men of the city made it a habit to call upon them at their parent's home and spend pleasant evenings in their society.

On the night above named, (Tuesday, of last week), two gentlemen, both well acquainted with the young ladies, and also their parent's made a call at the house. After the usual greetings, and under the privilege gained by thorough friendship, the quartette became quite at home with each other, and the fun become fast and furious. The young men began talking about what they dare do, and the young ladies expressed themselves as equally daring. At last the gentlemen, in their rashness and foolishness, stated that they even dare get married, and pursuing the matter thus broached still further, expressed themselves as willing to make both the sisters brides upon the spot.

The girls were not to be beaten; they too, dare get married, and dare also to take for better or worse, the two callers. Protestration on the one side was followed by reiteration on the other, and the young men at last came to the conclusion to take their fair entertainers at their word.

It was the work of but a few moments for one of the gentlemen to rush from the house and bring back to it with him a young friend who was invested with the marrying power of a full fledged preacher.

The gentleman was introduced. The girls thought it all a good joke. The quartette stood up; the marriage ceremony was gone through with, and two couples were made one, four persons made two. The gentlemen knew the matter was no joke. The ladies supposed the whole affair to be a joke and the marriage a mock one.

The newly made husbands determined to wait developments, and left with dignity, consequent upon their new relation. The ladies retired to bed and laughed over the joke of the evening.

The next morning brought fresh delvelopments, however, to the fair ones. Both received large yellow envelopes, and on opening them, to their utter dismay, they found that they contained marriage certificates. What they thought a joke, then, was a serious reality and both girls were in fact married women. What was to be done? Should they keep the matter a secret and attempt to get divorced? or should they accept the situation and fly to their husbands?

The husbands on the morrow were in an equally perplexing condition. Neither had been married to the girl he wished. Should they change certificates, or take the wives as they had been dealt to them?

Neither husbands or wives have yet settled these knotty points, and so the matter now stands. Was ever marriage so peculiarly performed, or were ever brides and bridegrooms in such an unpleasant quandary?

Rail Statistics.

A study of the record of the killed and wounded passengers of the railroads of the United States may—if not very entertaining—at least be to a certain degree instructive. We are accustomed to see in the papers of the day accounts of a few killed here, but it is only on compiling these fragmentary evidences of the doings of the "demon of the rails" that we learn anything like the true estate of the facts. The following facts are taken from a record for the year ending October 31, 1870. The total number of deaths by the rail was 168, together with 434 wounded, thus geographically distributed:

	Killed.	*Injured.*
Ohio	9	17
New Jersey	10	46
New York	21	63
California	20	23
Iowa	12	46
Tennessee	1	18
Pennsylvania	9	39
Indiana	6	18
Vermont	5	20
Massachusetts	3	12
Mississippi	21	15
Illinois	5	26
Utah	0	8
Louisiana	0	10
Missouri	1	0
South Carolina	1	6
Kansas	27	43
Maine	1	9
Virginia	15	46

These lists are only passengers killed or wounded by direct railroad accidents, and do not include those run over on the track, or employees of the road killed in discharge of their duty. Kansas, it will be seen, is at the head of the slain, with 27 killed, while New York comes first in the wounded list, with 63. The largest number of persons killed at one accident was 21, being upon the Mississippi Central Railroad, near Buckner, when a train upon the 25th of February broke through a trestle bridge, and to which must be added 15 wounded. New York starts off in the frequency of her accidents, having had fourteen by which lives were lost. New Jersey, it will be seen, has not been behind in deadly contest, having had five fatal accidents by which ten lives were instantly lost, while the number of those mortally wounded is not ascertained, but goes to swell the list of forty six set against her on the list of injured. To these ghastly tables should be added the lives lost by the blowing up of our river and lake steamers, and the number then shown would indeed be startling.

—At a murder trial in Memphis, wherein an attempt to establish insanity is made on the part of the defense, Dr. J. R. Allen was called as an expert, and testified as follows:

I have been a practicing physican for nearly thirty years. I have had some experience in cases of insanity, having been for ten years medical superintendent of the Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, and during that time had over two thousand crazy people under my charge; I have heard the hypothetical case read by Mr. Phelan. I am here as an expert, and before answering this question, would like to say that the more I studied the question of insanity the less I understood it: and if you ask me where it begins and where it ends, neither I nor any physician in the world could tell you; in fact, on occasions like this, lawyers make fools of themselves in trying to make asses of doctors.

—Grand Rapids, Mich., is the stronghold of the women Rights. The city physician is a woman, one of the city pulpits is occupied by a woman, who has a good salary, the city library, consisting of several thousand volumes, has been got up by women, and, to crown all, they have a history class composed of ladies, which has been organized for several years, and which has regular lectures by a lady from an adjoining city.

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS.

More than 500,000 Persons

Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE FANCY DRINK.

Made of Poor Rum, Whisky, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin; but are a true medicine, made from the native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and Life Giving Principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons, or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory & Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers; Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by the derangement of the Digestive Organs.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, tetters, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 1st, 1871.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	4w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square—10 lines	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, 6d	3 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,...	7 00	11 00	13 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,...	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column,...	20 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. 40 Park Row, N. York, AND

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co, 37 Park Row, New York, are the *sole* agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending January 21, 1871.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Jan. 22	20 deg.	25 deg.	20 deg
" 23	19 deg.	26 deg.	20 deg
" 24	21 deg.	29 deg.	11 deg
" 25	14 deg.	30 deg.	27 deg
" 26	26 deg.	32 deg.	21 deg
" 27	21 deg.	23 deg.	11 deg
" 28	22 deg.	30 deg.	28 deg

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9.17; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Evening Express, 5.39; Local Freight (carries passengers) 8.21 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.13 a. m.; Local Freight (carrying passengers) 10.05 a.m.; Accommodation, 5.47 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.03 a.m.; Enon accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 4.12 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m; Chicago exp. 10.32 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4.10 p. m; Chicago exp. 6.03 p. m; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 9.25 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.35 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.20 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.43 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.30.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

New Advertisements—Danchy & Co.
New Advertisements—George P. Rowell & Co.
Bank Stock Wanted—Inquire at this office.
Special Notice—R. Mulhelm.
Applications for Charters—John Caughey.
Special Notice—N. R. Johnston.
Executors' Notice—Wm Hood, Robt. Gorsuch.
Administrators' Notice—J. Stouse, W. J. Stouse.
Card—M. S. Hill, Druggist.
Notice to Builders—A. O. Rockwell & Co.
Special Notice—Dr. Oldshoe.
Special Notice—Dr. Pierce.
Special Notices—S. & J. Snellenburg.
Special Notices—Hugo Andriesen.
For Sale—Daniel Reisinger, Agt.
Special Notice—T. C. Morgan.
Public Sale—Milton Brown, Com'tee.

Removal of the County Seat, &c.—The *Beaver Valley Herald*, of last week, favors the consolidation of New Brighton, Beaver Falls and Fallston, and the removal of the county seat to New Brighton.

Golden Fountain Pen.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper headed "greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. ly.

A New Telegraph Co.—A meeting was held at Beaver Falls on last Wednesday evening, John Reeves, esq., in the chair, for the purpose of instituting measures for the establishment of a line of telegraph between Pittsburgh and Beaver Falls. Several Pittsburghers were at the meeting and took part in its deliberations.

WE understand that Hugo Andriesen intends to remove the popular "Beaver Drug Store" to the corner of Third Street and the Diamond, opposite Quay's Building, early in the Spring. He offers his present stock of choice Drugs, Paints and Dye stuffs, at greatly reduced prices, and those who are in need of any thing in his line should not fail to give Mr. Andriesen a call.

TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—Ten acres of good land adjoining the borough of Beaver is offered for sale, at a moderate price. The lot is enclosed with a board fence. For particulars inquire at the ARGUS office. jan18;tf

ON Wednesday, Feb. 1st, our friend Morgan, at Bridgewater, commences to auction off his large stock of Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Canned Fruits, &c. As he intends removing on the 1st of April to another building, he has adopted this course to lessen the job of moving. After the auction, his business will still go on until April 1st, as usual, at the same place, and any goods left on hand, will be disposed of at reduced prices. He has just received and opened a lot of fine Whiskies, made at Mt. Pleasant, and Moore's old Distillery in Westmoreland county.

Reported Favorably.—In the State Senate, on the 19th inst., an act authorizing and requiring the township Auditors of Industry township, Beaver county, to re-audit the bounty accounts of said township, and extending the time for appeal and staying proceedings in the meantime in the court of common pleas of said county was reported favorably.

Matron at Dixmont.—We learn that Mrs. Mary S. McLean, an estimable lady of this county, has been selected as *Chief* Matron at Dixmont Asylum, Allegheny county. Mrs. M. is peculiarly adapted to the position which she is called upon to fill, and we have no doubt but that the Managers of the Institution, its inmates, and the public generally, will find in Mrs. McLean a very worthy and competent lady.

More "Kerosene."—One day last week, a woman residing in Philadelphia, thought the fire in her cooking stove was rather slow in starting. In order to expedite matters, she went out and got her oil can, returned, and poured a small quantity of the fluid in the stove. The fire started at once, but that same day the husband was obliged to rent a house near by, and on the following day a line of carriages with a hearse at their head, were seen wending their way to the city cemetery. "Only that and nothing more."

CAN it be possible? It is for a fact. We know it, is every day shown that S. & J. Snellenburg sell their Clothing at New York prices. Call and satisfy yourself. Broadway, New Brighton.

Lecture of Right Rev. Bishop Domenec.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Pittsburgh, delivered a lecture at the Court House in Beaver, last evening—Monday—which was well attended. The Rev. Prelate had been a member of the Ecumenical Council which was convoked by Pio Nono, at Rome last year, from every nation of the globe, and he made the convening and action of that Council the subject of his discourse. As the deliberations of the Ecumenical Council were of absorbing interest in Christendom during its session, and until overtopped by the late sanguinary war between France and Prussia, so the lecture thereupon by the learned and eloquent prelate was highly interesting to Protestants as well as Catholics.

On Tuesday—to-day—the Rev. Bishop administered the sacrament of confirmation to such of the children of the Catholic congregation of Beaver as were prepared to receive it.

The New Castle *Guardian* of this week says: We are informed that Miss Nancy Dunn, the lady who eloped from New Wilmington with Mr. W. F. Clark, about the 14th of November last, returned to her father's house, in that place, one day last week. We understand she was arrested and had a hearing before Esquire McCready, who bound her over for her appearance at Court.

Public Lecture.—The first of a series of lectures, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of Beaver, was delivered in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place, on last Wednesday evening, by the Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, U. S. District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. This was Mr. Swoope's third visit to Beaver, in the character of a speaker, and he was honored on this occasion, with perhaps the largest and most intelligent audience that has greeted any of the lecturers we have had with us during the past two or three winters. The subject selected was: "The Literary Character of the Bible." His analysis of the Book of Books impressed one very readily with the belief that he had given its history, philosophy and poetry, more thought than a good many lawyers we wot of. The lecture itself was not only a very i: structive one, but delivered in a style that made a deep impression on all who heard it. Mr. Swoope has a finely modulated voice, is graceful in gesture, and is always sure to get the right word in the right place. While in Beaver, Mr. Swoope enjoyed the hospitality of John F. Dravo, Esq., who accompanied him to Pittsburgh the next morning.

Physicians and Surgeons in the 24th District.—James B. Ruple, Esq, the Internal Revenue Assessor for this District, furnishes the following figures, showing the number of Physicians and Surgeons in his "bailiwick":

Lawrence County.—Allopathic, 26; Homœopathic, 2; Electric, 3; Uriscopic, 1; Total, 32.

Beaver County.—Allopathic, 39; Homœopathic, 7; Electric 1; Total, 47.

Washington County.—Allopathic, 84; Electric, 1; Uriscopic, 1; Miscellaneous, 1; Total, 87. "In addition, there are two Surgeons in this county, who are not classed, however."

Greene County.—Allopathic, 29; Miscellaneous 1; Total, 30.

The whole number of physicians in the district is 198, of whom there are 178 Allopathic, 9 Homœopathic, 5 Electric, 2 Uroscopic and 2 Miscellaneous.

"For Ways which are Dark, and Tricks that are Vain."—A week or two ago a "strapped printer" named A. J. Halleck, hired a horse at a livery stable in Pittsburgh, and realizing that "westward the star of empire sets" started in this direction with the aforesaid steed. On arriving at Beaver, he proceeded to the livery stable of our neighbor Mr. Thomas McKinley, and there offered the horse for sale. It seems that Mac smelt a mice and declined to negotiate, whereupon the type-sticker, horse and all took a new departure, making New Lisbon thir "objective point." Shortly after this, however, Mr. McKinley got word from Pittsburgh that a horse was missing there, and as the description answered to the horse which was offered to him by the westward bound fellow, the Pittsburgher was telegraphed to and soon put in an appearance in Beaver. From here, in company with one of Mr. McKinley's sons, they took the trail and caught up with the would-be-dealer in horse flesh in New Lisbon. He was arrested at once, relieved of the further care of the animal, and himself, handed over to the Sheriff, who locked him up in jail. Subsequently he was taken to Pittsburgh on a requisition from the Governor of this State, where he will doubtless be tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

NOISELESS AND BOLTLESS.—Read without fail Geer & Cady's advertisement in another column, and write them at Marshall, Michigan. jan11;1y.

A Sad Case.—Yesterday a most affecting sight was witnessed at the Allegheny Depot on the arrival of the accommodation train on the West Pa. Railroad. Some days ago a young man calling himself Henry Hunsecker, who stated that he was from Harrisburg, called at the farm of Mr. Lane, near Lincoln Station, on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, and asked for work. Mr. Lane employed him by the day, but before commencing work the man told him that he was subject to occasional fits. He also stated that about seven or eight months ago he was bitten by a mad dog. While employed threshing on Saturday he felt one of the fits coming on and called to Mr. Lane, but thought he could work it off. In this, however, he was mistaken, for in a few minutes it came on with such violence that he had to be strapped to a padded plank which had been prepared in anticipation of such an event. The convulsions continued all day on Sunday and on the way down on the train yesterday. During the continuance of the paroxysms the unfortunate man presented a most horrible appearance, foaming at the mouth and barking like a dog. On the arrival of the train he was immediately taken to Passavant's hospital, where he now lies. His friends at Harrisburg have been notified of his condition and will, we have no doubt, at once do something in the matter.—*Pitt. Gaz. Jan.* 24.

A Man Missing.—On last Thursday week, a man named Michael O'Mara, living at Beaver Falls, went to Pittsburgh for the purpose of meeting his son who was expected to arrive there from Connellsville. The son has been engaged on the Connellsville Railroad, and was to drive down some horses and carts belonging to his father which had been used by the Company at that place. The place of meeting was to be the Red Lion Hotel, and there the son went, but was disappointed in the expected meeting as Mr. O'Mara did not keep his engagement. He consequently came on to Beaver Falls and found that his father had started for Pittsburgh on the day named.—Nothing has been seen of the father since. He did not enter the hotel, and since he got on the train at his home has not been heard of. Members of his family have made dilligent search through the city for traces of the missing man, but so far without success. No theory has yet been advanced to account for the disappearance.

A Tale of "True Love."—We copy the following from the Stark county *Democrat*: In our marriage notices will be found that of Mr. Jacob and Rebecca Kaufman. By this event there hangs a tale. The same parties were joined in lawful wedlock, near fifty years ago in Pennsylvania, and lived together several years and had three or four children. Mr. Kaufman becoming quite dissipated, caused family trouble, and separation by divorce was the result. He removed to Canton some 35 years ago, reformed and married a worthy woman, with whom he lived agreeably till last September, when she died. By this lady he had no children.

One of his sons, by Mrs. Kaufman first and third, has lived with his father for many years, his step mother treating him as if her own. Mr. Kaufman is a worthy old gentleman, about 75 years of ago now, and his wife is not many years younger. We wish them many years of happiness. It is quite proper they should come together. Mr. Kaufman, for several years has been raising three little motherless grand children, who will doubtless appreciate a worthy grandmother.

Twins by "Lightning."—On Thursday last, as the lightning train from the west, on the Pan Handle railroad, was approaching Pittsburgh, our friend J. W. Drury, conductor, noticed a lady on board who was truly in "travail" on the lightning train. With the prompt good sense of an accomplished conductor, he cleared the car of the "coarser" portion of the humanity, and summoned the generous and prompt assistance of the lady passengers. In a brief space two hearty boys made their appearance in this odd world, and were well cared for by gentle hands and kind hearts. Conductor Drury generously "passed" the unexpected passengers to Pittsburgh, where he had the mother and offspring cared for at a hotel, and telegraphed the happy father to come and take charge of his "fast babies."—*Washington Examiner.*

☞ Blank Warrants to Collectors of School Tax neatly printed, and for sale at this office.

STOP THAT COUGH!—If you wish to remove the cause and cure your cough, use Dr. J. Maginnis' Combination Expectorant. We have tried it and know it is the speediest and best cough remedy now in use. jan28:2w.

VALENTINES of all the different kinds suitable for everybody, at R. Malheim's in Bridgewater. 2w

NEW BRIGHTON LADIES' SEMINARY.—The Spring Session—13 weeks—will begin on Tuesday, March 14. Besides the ordinary classes in the English and Scientific Departments, there will be a Normal Class, with special instruction and Lectures. The advantages for the study and practice of Instrumental and Vocal Music are superior. Young men, preparing to teach, or fitting for College, are admitted as day scholars. Young ladies wishing to engage rooms, or to obtain a Circular, may address the Principal. N. R. JOHNSTON.

feb1;3w

A Snow some eight or ten inches in depth, has afforded good sleighing in this vicinity for the past four or five days. Everybody, almost, seems to have taken advantage of it, and indulged to the extent of their "pile."

BANK STOCK WANTED.—Any person having a few shares of stock in the National Bank of Beaver county for sale, can find a purchaser by inquiring at the ARGUS office. feb1;tf

Change of Principals in the Academy.—On last Monday one week ago, the Trustees of the Academy were notified that Dr. Scott, the present Principal, would retire from the Institution at the close of the present term. The Rev. C. C. Riggs, D. D., formerly President of Richmond College, Ohio, and for the past two years connected with Dr. McLean's Seminary in Beaver, was, at the same meeting of the Trustees, unanimously chosen to fill Dr. Scott's place as principal. Dr. Riggs has had considerable experience as a teacher, and it is to be hoped that the school, under his management, will be liberally patronized.

Local Option.—Mr. White of the House of Representatives, last week introduced an act allowing the voters of any city, borough, ward, or township to decide by ballot, once in every three years, whether any license to sell intoxicating liquors shall be granted within its limits. If the vote is against license, no license shall be issued until a majority decides in its favor; and a violation shall be punished with $50 fine and six months imprisonment for the first offence, and $100 fine and one year's imprisonment for any subsequent offence. Owners of vineyards may sell (on their premises) their own manufactures, in quantities not less than one gallon, to be carried away, but not to be drank on the premises.

W. W. Reed, Esq., Superintendent of the Erie Canal, gives notice in the Erie papers that the canal will be operated the coming season as formerly. The doubts that have been hanging over the minds of interested parties is therefore removed, and the question definitely settled for the coming year at least.

The Tribune Almanac.—We are indebted to the Tribune Association of New York for a copy of the *Tribune* Almanac for 1871. It contains a vast amount of political and statistical information. Everybody should have a copy. Price 20 cents. Address "Tribune Association, New York."

The second Lecture of the course will be delivered Thursday evening next by J. W. F. White, esq., of Pittsburgh, in the M. E. Church at 7 1-2 o'clock—subject—The Dark Age. Tickets can be had by calling upon the Treasurer, Mr. R. H. Cooper.

R. T. TAYLOR, *Pres't. Y. M. C.*

Deadly Assault—A Ruffian Punished.—Beaver Falls was the scene of rather lively proceedings at the Shovel Factory on Saturday. It seems that a person named Hart, claiming to be agent for a widow lady residing there, presented an account for payment to Mr. Myers, of the firm of Myers & Armor of the Shovel Factory, which Mr. M. declined paying until he could examine into the correctness. Hart then began using profane and insulting language, accompanied with threats, when Mr. M. ordered him to leave. This he refused to do and drawing a revolver, cocked it and endeavored to shoot Myers, but the pistol snapped without discharging. Mr. M. by a quick and well directed blow succeeded in knocking the would-be murderer down, took away his weapon and after punishing him severely, kicked him into the street. The fellow, after washing the blood from his face at the river, vamoosed, and has not since been heard from. He should be arrested and tried for an assault with intent to kill.—*Beaver Valley Herald.*

Another River Disaster.—On last Saturday at 1:30 a. m. the Steamer W. R. Arthur, on her way from New Orleans to Louisville, exploded her boilers when about 14 miles above Memphis. Eighty-seven lives were lost, among them men, women and children. In reading over a list of the names of the lost, we are unable to find any belonging to this county.

Public Sale.—From bills printed at the ARGUS office, we are informed that an extensive sale of real and personal property, owned by Thomas Moore, esq., of Ohio township, will take place on Wednesday, February 15.

Also on same day, a tract of land in Darlington township, at Orphans' Court Sale, Synthia Mitchell, Executrix.

CITY on the brain. Some people are continually running to the city for everything they need. The next time you want a suit of clothes either ready made or made to order call first on S. & J. Snellenburg to learn the New York prices, at which figures they dispose of their goods. We charge you nothing if you don't buy, but thank you for coming to see our stock, knowing if at any future time you need goods you will call at their establishment, New Brighton.

River Troubles.—On last Saturday morning, a sudden rise in the Ohio river, produced a commotion on the wharfat East Liverpool, Ohio. The steamer Victress, the steam Ferry-boat Laura Tilson, Anderson & Co.'s Wharf-boat, and six coal barges belonging to the Messrs. McDonald of Pittsburgh were broken from their fastenings and carried away by the floating ice. The Ferry-boat here referred to was owned by Messrs. Edgar and Eakin, recently of this place. The boats were all overtaken and landed between Port Homer and Yellow Creek, except the Victress, which lodged on a bar near Newburgh.

DON'T hawk, hawk, spit, spit, blow, blow, and disgust everybody with your Catarrh and its offensive odor, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will speedily destroy all odor and arrest the discharge. The proprietor offers $500 for a case he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or by mail, sixty cents. Pamphlet free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

MORE so just now than at any time. Well, you need warm garments. Once more we call your attention to the large stock of the popular clothiers, S. & J. Snellenburg. Their place of business is on Broadway, New Brighton.

Traveling in 1867.—Mr. J. L. Clark, of Columbiana county, has recently transcribed a couple of old letters which he has in his possession, and published them in the *Buckeye State*. Below is one of these—originally written by Mr. P. Cumming—we clip a couple of extracts which will interest some of our readers. Mr. Cumming left Pittsburgh on the 18th of July, 1807, in a "flat-bottomed skiff twenty feet long," for a voyage down the Ohio. His journey from Beaver is thus told:

"A ferry ten miles below Beaver is a handsome situation, beyond which the banks are high on both sides, and the river does not exceed one hundred and fifty yards wide. * * * * * * * *

"About half-past seven P. M. began it rain, with heavy thunder and sharp lightning. We huddled into the stern; under the awning and I skulled with one oar to keep the boat in the channel, in hope of getting to Georgetown. But the storm increasing, we judged it more prudent to stop at nine o'clock, where we saw a light on the left bank. We were received very hospitably, in their small log house by Mr. and Mrs. Potts. Our landlady gave us bread and milk which, after changing our wet clothes, we snapped on sumptuously. We then made some milk punch, which our landlord partook of with us with great goal, entertaining us with some good songs, and long stories about his travels. Time thus passed away, while the storm passed off, although it was not until eleven o'clock that we stretched ourselves on the floor, with our feet to the fire, and enjoyed a good nap, realising the kind importunities of the Potts to take their own bed, their other one being filled with their nine children. And here I must remark that throughout this whole county, wherever you see a cabin you see a swarm of children.

"At six o'clock on Sunday morning, the 19th of July, we left Potts' after having recompensed them for their hospitality. This was ten miles below Beaver, and two and a half above Georgetown. There are three small islands in that distance called First, Second, and Grape Island.

"I landed at Georgetown on the left, which contains about thirty houses in a fine situation, on a narrow plain extending from the high river bank to the hills which surround it like an amphitheatre. Though it is a pretty town, and considerable thoroughfare for travelers, it is nevertheless on the decline, there being only twenty-five houses inhabited. A shower coming on, I took shelter in the house of a very communicative elderly man, whose wife was young and very handsome, though a half-blood Indian.

"Little Beaver creek nearly opposite Georgetown, is a handsome little river, about thirty yards wide, half a mile below which we saw the division line between Pennsylvania and Virginia on the left, and between the former and Ohio on the right, which were cleared of wood forty feet wide in their whole length some years ago, a new growth of trees finds fair to obliterate very shortly these land-marks of boundaries.

"Near this, on the left bank, opposite a small island, is a very curious stratum of slate, covering a sub-stratum of coal, which also shows itself.

"Two miles below this is Bastard's Island, a mile long, opposite the lower end of which, on the left, is the very pleasantly situated house and farm of Mr. Stewart, in passing which we were asked by some people at the landing, if we had seen a man pulling up a skiff we passed on the way up Pittsburgh, and they pointed out his house on the opposite bank, which he had left yesterday; which was matter of astonishment to us, how the man we hailed in the skiff above Beaver, could have surmounted so many difficulties and with so short a time; it evinced uncommon strength, activity and perseverance."

* * * * * * * *

Concerning Little Beaver creek an interesting foot note is added, in which he speaks of two grist mills, a saw mill, and a large paper mill. The latter was erected by Jacob Bowman, of Brownsville, John Brice, of Georgetown, and John Coulter, who resided at the mill. He also speaks of a substance that bubbles up and may be collected at particular times on the surface of the water, called Seneca Oil. The virtues are similar he says, to those of the British Oil, and supposed to be equally valuable in the cures of rheumatic pains, &c.

The "Show Business."—If any person is laboring under the delusion that the people of our neighboring town, Wellsville, are not wide-awake, and ready to turn an honest penny, let him read the following, which we clip from the New Lisbon (O.) *Buckeye State*:

The latest thing in the show line that we have heard comes from Wellsville. A case was to be tried before a certain Justice of the Peace, of that place, which was creating considerable interest, and quite a number of persons were anxious to hear the trial—The honorable court was doubtless aware of this fact, and probably thinking that it would be made a matter of pecuniary profit, unanimously resolved that "if the court knew herself" an admission fee of ten cents should be charged. The constable was accordingly stationed at the door, and promptly demanded ten cents of every one who wanted to see the "show." Quite a number were curious enough to give ten cents to see "justice dispensed with," and a pretty large sum was realized. After the affair was over, some impious individuals, including the court of the law, or at least the "expounder" of the law, before his eyes, capped the climax by making information against the aforesaid "court" for "showing without license."—Whereupon said "court" was arrested and taken before his honor, the Mayor, who imposed the usual fine for such offenses.

Murder in Titusville.—On last Saturday morning a citizen of Titusville, Crawford county, was found dead at 1 a. m., on a corner of one of the streets of the town. His name is James S. Wisner, clerk in one of the Titusville stores. A pair of shears, found in the creek near by is the instrument supposed to have been used in the commission of the deed. No clue to the murderer has yet been found.

KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.—When we take into consideration the functions the kidneys have to perform in preserving the balance between the depurating organs, and eliminating superfluous, unhealthy, and poisonous matters from the system through the urinary secretions we are not surprised at the great frequency of their affection and the difficulty in the treatment of those troublesome diseases.

The vast quantity of poisonous matters that are eliminated through these secretions in a state of health, if retained in the system but for a few days, would be fraught with the greatest danger to the animal economy.

And when these organs themselves become diseased from whatever cause, the danger is greatly enhanced.

The various forms of Gravel, the Gout, Bright's disease, Nephritis, Diabetes, Cystitis, and other painful diseases peculiar to the Renal system should prompt the physician to use every means possible to discover the true cause of suffering, that the remedy may be applied at once.

Children and even infants are frequently liable to unnatural secretions of urine, and painful affections in voiding it, which is often overlooked or passed unnoticed because of the inability of the little sufferer to make known the seat or location of the excruciating pain, which is another reason that secretion ought to be carefully examined in every disease.

We have had a number of patients who were treated by eminent physicians for a long time without benefit, because of mistaken diagnosis, and who were relieved in a very short time after the real cause of the disease was made known by an examination of the urine.

In fact so numerous have been these terrible mistakes for want of more scientific knowledge of Urino-Pathology, and so promptly are these painful and distressing maladies relieved when the real cause is detected and the appropriate remedy administered, that we are really astonished so little attention is paid in that direction.

Let not any fastidious or squeamish notions deter you from making application to us for relief.

The most of cases may be cured by a single course of medicine.

Send us a vial of *morning* urine by *Express* (not by mail,) with name, age, and P. O. address of the patient, and we can send the necessary medicines. Address DR. OLDSHOE, 132 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Lively Beaver.—About a year ago, a genteel mail fetched man, came to Beaver and carried with him for two or three days, "nothing whose places honored with his presence, was the Argus office. He told us his name was Dr. De Silva, and that he had filled the honorable and responsible position of Surgeon-in-chief to Maximilian, while that adventurer was trying to "set himself up" in Mexico. In his own words Dr. De Silva was a "Grecian by birth, a Spaniard by descent, a Frenchman by education, a Doctor by profession, a Cosmopolitan from taste, and a Lecturer from choice, personally." The "Dr." tried in several ways to induce the Beaverites to employ him to deliver a lecture here, but it was "no go," and he left us somewhat disgusted at our inability to appreciate his good looks and brilliant attainments. We heard nothing more of Dr. De Silva, until last week, when we detected the following in one of our Pittsburgh exchanges:

"It is safe to assert that any villain of good address can travel from one end of the Union to the other, marry a rich girl in every place, desert her and live well, mingle in the best society, marry at least one wife in every town he chooses to live three months in, and all the time possess no credentials and no money, except such as is the fruit of swindling or stealing, and yet not be brought to justice. The only requisites are that the scoundrel shall be smart and self-assured, and shall not confine his operations within too small a place. In proof of this we offer the subjoined article from the Alton (Illinois) Telegraph of the 16th inst., premising that this is probably the same De Silva, Surgeon General to the Emperor Maximilian, who lectured in Pittsburgh about two years ago the Grand Army of the Republic, and would have lectured for the Mercantile Library Association, had he not been drunk on the appointed night and in the lock-up. It is the man that afterwards was made much of in Springfield, Ohio, until he came to a gentleman's house to be married to a woman of the town on his arm. He afterward flourished in the southeastern Ohio town for a time, marrying a respectable girl, whom he deserted. Still later, he was the public pet of Chicago, New York, lecturing and taking part in prominent parts in public affairs, finally marrying an estimable lady whom he deserted. The last we heard of him, he went through his usual *role* at Portland, Me., where he was again married, and where he was continued by a fifty cents wife, including the first and only true one, with whom the matrimonial contract was made many years ago. It was at Portland, if our memory is not at fault, that he got into the difficulty, out of which he must have escaped in some way, that augurs poorly for his remaining in the regular army or going to the Dry Tortugas. With this sketch of what we remember of him, we give the Telegraph's account, hoping that our artless may be a lesson to the wretch:

"Many of our citizens remember to their sorrow, an individual who sported the name of Dr. De Silva, in this city, some three years ago. He proved to be an accomplished swindler. He ingratiated himself here for a few weeks, during which time he taught, or pretended to teach, a class in German or French. But he brought his lessons to a sudden close by marrying and running off with a French girl, leaving many debts behind him. The girl he took to Chicago, where he abandoned her, leaving her destitute. From the following extract it will be seen that he has reached the end of his rope. The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Union* says: On Saturday night Dr. Lewis De Silva left Leavenworth in this city on Sunday he was engaged to be married; on Monday he was drunk; on Monday night his bride-elect fished him out of a drunken sleep and led him to the altar; on Tuesday afternoon a policeman escorted him to the calaboose, drunk, and at night he was arrested on a United States warrant as a deserter from the Fourteenth Infantry, and lodged in jail, where he is now negotiating over the services of six years in the Dry Tortugas. In May last, Dr. Louis De Silva, of the Grecian army, splurged in Providence, R. I. Soon after he went to New York, and enlisted in the Fourteenth Infantry. In June he came to Omaha with a detachment of 200 men. On the 5th of August he deserted. He lectured in Council Bluffs and Red Oak, Iowa, and Stuart went to Highland, Kansas, where he splurged hugely. Mean while his name was Dr. Cordoza."

De Silva appears to be an educated man, of singular refinement and polish; and can compose fine address, and, so declared by committees of boards of (fanciful) service in various armies, notably that of the late Emperor Maximilian; a good conversationalist in several languages, apparently a skillful physician, and certainly an entertaining lecturer. Such are said to be his characteristics, and were he an honest man, instead of an unmitigated scoundrel, they would probably secure him brilliant and substantial success in whatever he might undertake, and wherever he would locate himself. But he is a villian, and although the newspapers have repeatedly and widely published his true character, it has not check of his wicked career. In very few instances has he even taken the slight trouble of assuming another name, but as Dr. Silva has roved and reveled to his heart's content, longer than any man except himself can tell.

For the Beaver Argus.

LOAFING.

MR. EDITOR:—All decent people will agree with us, when we say that loafers as a class, are an unmitigated nuisance. But while they are a nuisance, it is one we may get rid of by simply keeping out of their way.

There is a class of people in every community who are not loafers in the common acceptation of the term, but nevertheless do considerable loafing; and it is loafing, not loafers we want to talk about just now. You are a lawyer, merchant or editor—we will say an editor—and are seated in your office and in the midst of what you intend to be a telling editorial on some leading question; any interruption is to be dreaded, and you glance nervously out the window, there meandering up the street is the individual of all others you have most reason to dread. From past experience you know your morning's work is at an end, but you write on hoping he may pass, but he does not. You look up with affected surprise.—Say "ah! how do you do—have a seat—" all the time holding your pen in an expectant sort of way, and making your face look as much as possible like an interrogation point, and you dare do no more. He ought to see that his presence is not desirable but he don't—don't choose to—which amounts to the same thing.

Now while he is not a loafer but a respectable man with some enough to know when he is out of place—from mere thoughtlessness he becomes a loafer, and so far as you are concerned, worse, for a regular loafer would not dare make a loafing place of your office.

Now we are not a man, we are a woman and if you men think all the loafing is done by the masculine gender you are greatly mistaken and if you think you are the only afflicted ones, you are just as much at fault. It does not seem quite the thing to speak of the gentler sex as loafers, but it is none the less true that there is about the same proportion of lady loafers as of gentlemen loafers. Lady loafers do not smoke or drink or sit about stores and offices, and I was about to say do not stand in groups on the sidewalks and corners annoying civil persons by loud laughter and personal remarks, but unfortunately they sometimes do, though it is not of very common occurrance among our dear five hundred frends, we can all point to that frequently call upon us and who are always in a hurry. To hear them talk you would fancy they were notable housekeepers, and that a call from them was an event of rare occurrance—when in truth it occurs too often to be profitable.

Our friend Mrs. Blank happens on a particular morning to be busy—the "help" is either not very reliable or she has gone to see some of her relations—either case being about equal to the other. Mrs. Blank is baking pies for dinner or making one of the small Blanks a new garment which it is important should be finished. In the midst of it in steps our lady loafer. As usual she is in a hurry and has but one moment to stay, but "could not pass without coming in to see you just for a moment my dear," and she branches out. Mrs. B. attempts once or twice to excuse herself for a moment but is met with—"oh I am just starting—but I want to say," and so the morning and afternoon goes.

Your lady loafer is always a gossip and always confidential—and you will observe that in relating a piece of interesting scandal she interlards it with some such expression as this: "Now this is in strict confidence, for I make it a matter of principle never to talk about my neighbors."

We remember one interesting lady loafer who called upon us, and was in so great a hurry that she would not lay aside her hat; she talked to us for three mortal hours, then concluded to lay it aside and spend the day. She did not leave for three days.

CARRIE C——.

☞ Blank Orders on Treasurer of School Districts, just printed and for sale at this office.

Penn'a. Legislature.

SENATE, Jan. 24th.—Among the bills introduced we find the following by Mr. Rutan: Authorizing the Burgess and Town Council of Beaver to levy and collect a tax of one per cent. for borough purposes. Also, authorizing the Auditor General to grant annuity and gratuity to Hamilton Thompson, ex-Beaver county, late of the Sixty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. By Mr. Dechert.—Extending jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas to authorize the granting of divorces for habitual drunkenness. By Mr. White—Providing that the act of 1869, allowing parties in interest to be witnesses, shall not apply to actions upon bonds and other instruments of writing executed previous to the passage of said act.—Mr. Rutan offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That that portion of the Governor's message recommending the passage of an act authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell the assets in their possession and to apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of the State debt be referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report it as early a day as practicable what amount and what kinds of assets are in possession of said Commissioners, and what disposition thereof would be for the best interests of the Commonwealth; said Commission is further instructed to report a bill providing for the sale of said assets in the event of their approval of the Governor's recommendation, and in case of disapproval to report their reasons therefore fully to the Senate.

A communication was received from George L. Harrison, G. Dawson Coleman, Charles A. Wood and Wilmer Worthington, members of the Board of Charities, in reply to the strictures of their President, sent in on Thursday last. It throws the onus of all delay on General Kane, and shows that General Agent Worthington has, during the past year, traveled over 11,000 miles, and that every State institution has been visited twice, and urges that the act shall not be repealed. Mr. Graham presented a report from the minority in the Lyndall-Dechert case, dissenting from the majority report for the following among other reasons: Because the committee was authorized to be appointed by the vote of Mr. Dechert, which is contrary to all usage; a legislator voting in a case in which he is personally interested: because the committee was appointed not merely without legal authority, but in direct contravention to law; because the majority of the committee determined the contest in a way unauthorized by the Constitution; because the majority of the committee recommended the exclusion of the petition for reasons not authorized by the act of July 2d, 1839. Exception is taken generally and specifically to the jurisdiction of the committee. A legally drawn committee was the only one that had power in the matter, and a resolution is submitted that the petition is in the usual legal form, and is sufficiently specific in its averments to put the sitting member on his answer.

HOUSE.—Bids for the public printing ranged from 78 to 97½ below the rates fixed by the act of 1858. After some remarks, it was conceded on all sides that the bids were of an extraordinary character; and indicated that there was something behind the scene which it would be well to ferrit out before definite action should be had. The Joint Convention therefore adjourned until Tuesday next.

Among the bills passed was one relating to the discharge of insolvent debtors. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 25.—A bill authorizing the Auditor General to grant a pension to Hamilton Thompson of Beaver county, was reported negatively. A bill incorporating the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia, and a bill erecting Westmoreland county into a separate judicial district. Passed finally. Mr. White from the Joint Committee, reported a contract with Carson & McCleary, of Philadelphia, for publishing a daily record of proceedings at fourteen dollars per page, six thousand copies. Adopted. Among the bills introduced was one for the collecting and recording of statistics relative to the growth and development of the resources of the Commonwealth.

HOUSE.—The *Legislative Record* contract as reported to the Senate was approved. Several bills were introduced, but of a private and local character. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 26.—After the transaction of some business of a local and private character, the Senate proceeded to consider a supplement to several acts relative to State printing. The bill provides that all State work shall

SELECT MISCELLANY.

MY SISTER MARGIE'S SECRET.

I have never seen a more beautiful face than my sister Margie's when she was eighteen. I cannot describe her to you, for I do not like to pick a sweet flower leaf by leaf. I can only say a rich, warm color dyed her cheek, a brilliant light danced in her eye, and her lips, red as the ripest strawberry she found in the pasture, ever curved with a smile.

Father named her Margaret after his mother, but she called herself Margie. When a baby, "Margaret, 2d daughter of Charles and Margaret Wilson," was written in the Bible, but Margie became the household name. I was ten years old when Margie was born. Mother took the baby's pink hand and laying it in mine said solemnly, "I must leave her Faith, leave my sweet babe. I give her to you, and never forget that she is yours, my daughter." I never did forget the importance of the charge committed to me. Father never brought any one to fill mother's place, and I had Margie to myself. Besides a sister's love she gave me all that would have been a mother's. I never told her she was to mind me, she always did as we desired without a word until—well, I will not anticipate.

When Margie was twelve, Mr. Bolton, the village lawyer, made an offer of marriage. He was a noble man. I honored him, and it may be I might have loved him, but I could not make it seem right to marry and leave Margie. I think father was pleased. When I see Judge Bolton with his handsome sons, I think, Faith Wilson, those joys were not meant for you; your children may never rise to call you blessed, but there are some who will say, she has done what she could.

Margie had none of my matter-of-fact temperament. She possessed a vivid imagination, when a child, played with imaginary people, filling the woods, the sunny slopes behind the house, the nooks and glades, with the bright creatures of her fancy. We had a few fairy tales, translations from the German. These she eagerly devoured, and so gave shape to the ideas that were filling her head.

As she grew older, air castles, which she herself was to inhabit, took the place of her other conceits. Many a night when the sky was gleaming with stars, she has sat on the low roof jutting out from our window and dreamed of the gay world in which she would live one day. "He will come for me, Faith, my 'squire of high degree, and bear me off to an elegant home surrounded by all that is beautiful, and you will be our guardian angel." I cannot tell why, but it pained one to hear her talk so. She would laugh at my sober face, and say, "My matter-of-fact sister can not even breathe the air in which my castles float."

Father and I were anxious that Margie should have better advantages for education than our village afforded, and yet we could not bear the thought of sending her away from us. She had a decided musical talent, and we were desirous of cultivating it. While we were making inquiries, some one told us that the rector in the next town was increasing his income by receiving a few pupils into his family, and that his wife, an accomplished musician, would give lessons to a limited number. Arrangements were made for Margie to study with Rev. Mr. Ormond, and take vocal and instrumental lessons of his wife. She was to remain with them until Friday each week, when we were to bring her home and have all the joy we could until Monday. How long that first week of separation seemed! Margie's bird did not sing, but hopped uneasily in his cage, jerking his head from side to side. The inspiration of his life, as of ours, was gone. The pet kitten, missing the gladness of the house, took to roving. The old clock that we always thought had a pleasant way of telling the hours, ticked like a death knell. Everything wore a forsaken look. I could see father busied himself more with his patients, but I could find nothing to interest my loneliness.

Margie came back to us bright and happy, she had seen something of the world outside of our home, and was charmed. She told us she was not very much behind the others, and her voice, a rich soprano, had been highly praised. "Father Faith," she said, her face glowing with animation, "this is a beautiful world we live in. I mean to attain to a position in it; all is easy if one is only determined. I mean to have everything beautiful about me."

"The gossamer web shining in the sun is beautiful, but the tempest bears it away and leaves no trace of what was once so fair," said father, as he laid his hand on my head.

"Yes, I know," she answered gaily; "but the brave little spinner can weave another delicate web on the ruin of every castle and straightway build a nobler."

"With every thread runs the life of the weaver, do not spin your web beyond your strength, my daughter."

"Do not look so solemn, father, I mean to sing all my life long as merrily as any bird." She did not know the gay songster had his time of silence."

Two years came and went. Margie improved wonderfully. We could not help a feeling of pride as we saw the admiring eyes of our friends resting upon her. Of late she had spoken of a certain Paul Clifford, who was boarding in the village where Mr. Osmond lived. He was a young Englishman—a tourist—who had been fascinated by the charming scenery of the country town. So he told Mr. Ormond, and made so fair a representation of himself and family connections that Mr. Ormond, favorably impressed, invited him to his house, and presented him to the young ladies. He is just my ideal of what the old knights were," said Margie, as she sat on the roof outside the window one night, in midsummer. "So graceful in his bearing, so handsome in person. You have no idea how much manlier than the men we have known, Faith."

The moonbeams fell full upon my face. She must have seen the expression it wore, for she said quickly, "I do not mean more manly than father's, there is no better than he you know." I had no thought of father then. Paul Clifford and his relation to my darling troubled me.

"Have you seen much of him?" I asked.

"O, yes," she said leaning her face upon her hand, and looking up at the stars as if reading her destiny there. "He is a fine singer, and Mrs. Ormond has allowed us to practice duets together." O, yes, I have seen a good deal of him." The latter part of the sentence she uttered in a low tone, as if to herself. "Faith," he said, after a few moments' silence, "he is coming to see you and father."

"He will not find much of interest here," said more as a question than an affirmation.

"No," she answered vacantly; then stepped in from the window and sat down, upon the stool at my feet.

"Faith," she said, taking my hand and laying it upon her unbound hair "would you bear to have me love any one as well as I love you and father?"

"O, Margie!" I cried out, "you do not love this Paul Clifford this adventurer! You are only a girl scarce eighteen; you do not know your own mind."

Lifting herself to her feet and throwing back her heavy hair, she said: "I have a woman's heart, Faith, and I love Paul Clifford. I have promised to leave all for him if need be."

"O, Margie!" I could say no more the blow had fallen so suddenly.

"Yes," she continued, "I have promised to leave all for love of him; but that will never be. You will see him, and you will not wonder that I love him. Longago I told you I had found my hero. Why have you not prepared?"

I saw Paul Clifford, and I wondered that Margie loved him. He was handsome, and his brow and eye revealed intellect; but the expression of his mouth, the cold smile ever playing upon his cold lips, the indefinable something in his manners, impressed me strongly against him. A man who would never be a martyr in any cause, one who would always tenderly care for himself, would have been my mental conclusion, if I had met him as a stranger. Now, I thought, he is one who can never make Margie truly happy. I never forgot the jets of light that, arrow like, leaped from his eye when with that icy smile upon his lips, he said, when presented to me, "So this is the immaculate sister Faith." "Yes this is Faith my darling sister" said Margie stepping from his side to mine. O, Margie how often have I thought of that movement of yours. Was it prophetic?

Father did not see Paul Clifford with my eyes. He saw only the accomplished man, and was pleased. It would be useless to tell how I plead with my sister, urged her to wait to test her lover. It availed nothing, and then I known she was going to certain death I could not have prevented it. For once father thought me foolish, selfish it might be. I do not know but he thought I envied Margie! I did not care what he thought if I only could save her.

"He is rich, Faith, and can give our darling the house she has longed for," father said.

They were married in the autumn. Every one congratulated me on the beauty of the bride, and all chided me for my tears as the carriage drove off, and a tiny handkerchief fluttered in the breeze. They were to spend the winter in one of the large cities. "My darling must have a sight at the world and its wonders," Paul Clifford said.

Margie wrote often for the first year of her for those days. We could have a mail only once during the week. How we waited for those letters, and how eagerly we read them. I hold in my hand now the letter she wrote the first anniversary of her marriage. It is yellow and cracked with age. "I have good news" she wrote. "A week ago to-night was born to us a little son. Give thanks for him, Faith and ask that he may live to be a good man. I think he looks like you, although he has my eyes; his gestures like father, and altogether is a promising little man. How much I love him, how much I hope for him."

Afterwards came letters telling all about the little treasure. "I had hoped to name him after you, father, but baby's papa claimed a better right, so he called him Paul." She told us that he had learned to lisp grandpa and Aunt Faith, and then the letters ceased. We wrote to prominent persons in the city where they had lived, after all other means of inquiry had failed. We received the answer that there had been a Clifford, alias Harney, a forger in the city, staying in some obscure place, but when the word of officers on his track, had fled. Father went to the city, and came back looking ten years older. He never told me whether he learned anything of Paul Clifford, but he could find no trace of Margie.

It was eight years after Margie was married, five years since we had heard a word from her, when, one pleasant day in the hazy autumn time, father and I were busy taking down the rose bush which grew over the piazza,—the rose that first shook its perfume on the air the June Margie was born,—when the garden gate opened. I thought the neighboring children had come of an errand and did not look up.

"Are you Aunt Faith?" a musical voice asked. I dropped the bush and ran to father, who had fallen forward with the words "Margie! Margie!" on his lips. A thinly clad but beautiful boy stood before me. "I am Paul," he said, "little Paul, and mamma is here in the garden."

Margie had come back to us, come back with her gossamer web broken, and no strength to spin another. We could not believe that the pale face and mournful eyes belonged to our once brilliant Margie, and we never knew until years after how rudely the wings of our bird had been clipped, and her bright plumage trailed in the dust. "I cannot tell you much of him, Faith," she said. I am his wife. Too late I found he was unworthy of my love. I have had my romance, and its end is bitter. I do not know as he ever took me his true name. I call Paul by mother's maiden name. Paul Minden need not blush for Paul Clifford's sins."

We could not keep Margie with us; we knew by the blush that burned in her cheek, and the unnatural light in her eye. One November afternoon we wheeled her couch in front of the western windows, that she might see the sun go down behind the clouds that he had tinted. Lifting herself forward she took Paul's hand, and pointing it to the clouds, she said, "It is beautiful there, Paul."

"Yes, mamma."

"It is a great deal more beautiful beyond there, my darling; I am very tired and I am going there to rest. Some day you will come; I will be there to meet you—remember Paul."

Turning to me she said, "I shall find it all as I have pictured it there, Faith, green pastures and——." Her head fell back upon the pillow, there was a gentle sigh, the spirit was released, and Margie entered the fairy land and found rest beside the still waters.

Paul was like his mother, but his natural impulsiveness was so tempered by early sorrow that we had no fear that he would give his fancy too great breadth. Father fell asleep for the last time when Paul was ready for college. We lifted the sods and hid him by mother and Margie, and then sold the old homestead and went to the town where Paul was to study.

I never asked Paul what profession he wished to follow, but one day he told me he should enter the ministry. "I shall be a home missionary, and I shall join the Methodist church," he said. We had heard that Paul Clifford was in the west; I knew that my Paul meant to find his father, and this was the way he meant to do it.

Paul accepted no particular field, but, as an independent missionary, he took a broad circuit. I was with him, when, in the fall of 18—, he determined to hold a camp meeting in the part of the south-west that was opposed to anything of a religious order. Gamblers, outcasts from every land, forgers, robbers, composed the population. Many efforts had been made, but no successful meeting had ever been held. There were stories told of ministers who had promised at the point of the bowie-knife, never again to set foot in this country. I trembled for Paul, but he told me my fears were vain. "I shall have my meeting, and I shall live; and I believe," he said, fixing his black eyes upon me with a look so much like his mother's, "I shall meet him there."

Paul leased a place called Cold Spring, where a fountain of clear water bubbled in the midst of an evergreen grove, and conveyed the idea of having a dinner as well as a meeting. "We must have something novel to attract, Aunt Faith. Once here I know I can impress the people as they have never been before. There is a witchery in eloquence, and a power in the truth."

An advertisement was circulated promising a camp meeting such as never had been held there before, and a dinner gotten up in the best manner, and the best of liquor was to be served. We reached the ground a little late. I could see Paul was anxious for the success of his scheme and was unusually pale. The grove was filled with people, men, women and children, carrying all sorts of faces, and dressed in every kind of costume. There were mothers with babes hanging on their arms, coarse men with rifles in hand and ugly dogs at their heels. There were gamblers with keen blades beneath their coats, and there were a few well-dressed gentlemen and ladies who were attracted by the novel arrangement. Paul entered the new pulpit and a thrill of pride went over me as that noisy assemblage hushed into silence, when in a clear, melodious voice he pronounced a blessing upon the people and the food they were about to partake. I did not hear all he said, but I knew there had been power in the words, for as I looked around I saw many of the mother's faces wet with tears.

I was standing by the most powerful-built man I ever saw, not large, but of well knit strength, and as I caught sight of the pistols at his belt and heard his muttered threats, I trembled for Paul. This man shouted to Paul in tones that cut like knives: "You have lied Mr. Preacher. Where is the liquor you promised?" Paul raised himself to his height and with a look that seem d to embrace every man, woman and child of that multitude, he pointed to the fountain that sparkled and leaped in the sunshine. "There!" he said, in tones that vibrated through the woods and came back to us, echoing. "There! drink of that clear spring bubbling up from the bosom of the earth, and then come up hither, and I will tell you of a fountain clear as crystal flowing from the throne on high whose depth no man can measure, and whose waters cleanse all stain."

I did not hear any more, for the man beside me turned his face toward me and muttered a curse. I shuddered, for I saw those eyes with darts of fire leaping from them, and those sneering lips, with their cold smile, haunted me for years. Paul Clifford stood beside. I could touch his garments. I started to make my way to Paul, when there was a sharp click, a flash: "Aunt Faith, I am shot!" Paul cried; then throwing his arms up, he fell back upon the green sward.

"Paul Clifford," I shouted, "it is you who have done this; you have shot your own son; you have killed Margie's Paul." With a wild cry the man leaped forward. "Make room, men; stand out of the way; give him air. He will not die, Margie. Paul, I did not mean to forsake you. I was hunted to death."

"Stand back, all of you," I said; "Paul Clifford, do not touch a hair of the head you have laid low; he does not belong to you; you have no place here."

I lifted Paul's head to my lap. The warm blood was streaming from a wound in his breast, and the soft curls were damp with death dew.

Aunt Faith," he murmured, "I forgive him!"

"O God! he forgives me! my murdered boy forgives me!" the man groaned in agony.

"Yes, he forgives you, Paul Clifford; he came here to save you."

"Call him back to life. The God you believe in will hear you. Pray. O, pray."

Paul roused himself, looking round upon the people, and said brokenly:

> There is a mountain filled with blood
> Drawn from Immanuel's veins,
> And sinners plunged beneath the flood
> Lose all their guilty stains.

Then fixing his eyes, that beamed with a light from Paradise, upon me he said eagerly, "I see it, the beautiful city beyond the clouds. I am going——"

I laid Paul to rest under the evergreens. I hope Paul Clifford has knelt by the lonely grave and been forgiven. I have never seen him since. I have bought the old homestead, and am quietly waiting my summons to the beautiful land.—*Springfield Republican.*

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

PHILA'D. 1304 WALNUT ST., January 16, 1871.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—The organization of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, under the act of April 24, 1869, was for various reasons attended with delay. A full Board was first obtained by the appointment of the Hon. Hiester Clymer, who took his seat in the quarterly meeting of June 8, 1870.

The commission, as at present organized, consists of Hiester Clymer, of Reading, appointed for one year; Charles A. Woods, of Pittsburgh, appointed for two years; Geo. L. Harrison, of Philadelphia, appointed for three years; Thomas L. Kane, of Kane, appointed for five years.

Thomas L. Kane was elected president of the Board and Wilmer Worthington was appointed general agent and secretary.

The Board found themselves compelled to appoint an additional secretary under section thirteen of the act. For the sum of $1,500 per annum they were able to secure the valuable services of Dr. A. J. Ourt.

I have not a favorable report to present to you of the "doings" of the Board (*see.* 12) during the past year.

The Board consists of five persons, or six, including an officer who is *ex-officio* a member. The law imposes upon the Board deliberative as well as executive duties. In such organizations numbers are the opposite of an element of strength. The attention of their agent and secretary too, not having been sufficiently devoted to the important duty of collecting the statistics called for by section 14 of the Act, some members of the Board may very reasonably consider themselves uninformed upon the necessary facts on which decided opinions should be based. A resulting infirmity of purpose would be naturally expected on the part of such members when called upon to assume responsibilities in speech or action. These allowances I desire to make, in fairness, before reporting the Board to your honorable body and his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth for censure.

Although an imperfect digested compilation from the legislation of other States, containing unnecessary repetitions which in some cases appear to conflict with each other, the general meaning of the act of April 24, 1869, is plain. In the House as well as in the Senate distinguished members are now seated who remember the debate upon its passage and the state of public feeling at the time. Giving the act the benefit of a simple and honest common-sense interpretation, it serves well enough the chief purposes for which it was intended. Its obscurity excuses no dereliction of duty on the part of the individuals who accepted under it the obligations and advantages of office.

It is my unpleasant duty, then, to communicate to you officially my deliberately formed opinion that the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities have rendered no service of respectable importance or value to the State; and that they have left wholly unperformed duties which the public confidently looked to them to execute. They have relieved the Legislature of no responsibility. In the consideration of the appropriation bills of the present session, they will be found but to have added to its embarrassments. They have resolved to recommend the applications of certain Institutions to the exclusion of others, involving the State in by their so doing (if the Legislature should obey their recommendations) in committals, of which they have shown themselves to be without sufficient discernment to detect the practical bearing, or the important and possibly very serious resulting consequences.

They have not made a thorough investigation, followed by outspoken reports, into the condition of any single poor-house, prison, or asylum in which abuses were alleged to exist calling for their attention.

They are expressly required by section sixth to ascertain and report to the Legislature whether the charitable and correctional institutions of the State receiving State aid—

1. Have economically and judiciously expended the moneys appropriated for their aid.

2. Accomplish the objects for which they were established.

3. Comply fully with the laws in relation to them.

4. Benefit equally all parts of the State.

In the case of more than one public institution, the Commissioners have not. It brought to their notice that their answers on all these points should be given to the public—that they should report to your honorable bodies on them without equivocation using such straightforward and earnest speech as become men to whom, for the first time in its political history, the State, the citadel of American liberty, had confided visitatorial powers, clothed with insult to the British king and his lord chancellor, "Where is the liquor you promised?"

The only action taken by the Board under this important section sixth, has been to refer the subject of certain investigations informally to a visiting committee. The members of this committee, meeting with closed doors, have formally resolved not to prepare or to communicate any report of conclusions arrived at.

I, therefore, recommend that the act of April 24, 1869, establishing the Board of Public Charities, having failed to accomplish the objects for which it was enacted, be repealed.

As the mouth piece of the Board I am required (§ 12) to add to the statement of the officers and agents employed, one of all the expenses incurred. It will be found in the appendix [A.]

The amount will be seen to be $5,475.58, for the year ending December 1, 1870, alone.

About $2,000 worth of work has been done; by the Corresponding Secretary; not more. And a much better investment for these two thousand dollars might have been found by the State.

"Paul Clifford," I shouted, "it is collectors of statistics, did not enter upon an untrodden field of inquiry. The Prison Discipline Society. The Citizens' Associations, and such citizens as Joseph R. Chandler, Philip S. Randolph, Mahlon, H. Dickinson, Jeremiah Willitts, Joseph Parrish and others, had expended their time and money liberally to collect such data as were obtainable without the authority of Government to back them, and had called public attention most successfully to the necessity of a searching inquiry being instituted into the condition of all the prisons and almshouses of the State. To have simply reimbursed Mr. Dickinson his expenses, or to have returned to the members of the societies named their subscriptions, would have enabled these philanthropists to have continued their great work, and would have brought gifts into their treasury sufficient to enable them to prosecute their investigations further. So far does private enterprise ever surpass that which is the creature of government, and is dependent upon government money for its support!

This is a hackneyed truth. The experience of the board inculcates another lesson. It should hence forth, Pennsylvania at least, be held to have been demonstrated once for all that we have not made a great political discovery in granting governmental powers to Commissions of "gentlemen of independent means."

Offices should not be multiplied, but such office holders as we must have should be the hired servants of the people. It is fine for opulent cynics to jeer at "professional politicians"—(a favorite sneer with the same class, in an older time was at professing christians)—the public may rely on it, they will be no better served by men who have had no political experience, or who are placed above the people only by their not laboring under the necessity of working for their daily bread. The farmers of the first Constitution of our State and its earliest expounders, who knew quite as much of the true science of government a priori as its modern critics and would be improvers, thought it wisest to make power and responsibility go hand in hand. I hardly entertain a doubt that the members of the Board of Public Charities would have acquitted themselves creditably, if they had been employed to work as clerks, for a sufficient salary paid them monthly, under a passably methodical and exacting chief of bureau.

The question with me, as president, has been for a month past under consideration, how long it would be right to leave these gentlemen in the enjoyment of the name and sense of power. I considered it to be my duty, as long as there appeared to be any promise of success, to carry out the intention of the Legislature thro' the means appointed by them in the Act. Recent action taken by the Board, however, the design of which is unmistakeable, calls for immediate action on my part to arrest it.

His Excellency Governor Geary in his annual message to your honorable body, of the 6th inst., stated that the first annual report of the Board of Public Charities would be presented to you early in the session. After the message was communicated, the Board held a meeting January 11th, inst., at which they devolved the preparation and publication of their report upon a special committee of which the president was chairman, with instructions. The special committee held a meeting in Philadelphia, Saturday, January 14, at which it was formally resolved, to disobey these instructions. This it is believed by me was done with a view to defeat the presentation of any report to your honorable bodies from the Board—except so far as the report of the general agent might claim to be considered one.

Under the by laws of the Board, the president has no power without the approval of another commissioner to call the Board together, and I am persuaded that the intention of a majority of the commissioners is that no meeting of the Board shall be held before their stated quarterly meeting of March, which would not be long before the close of the present session. It is on this account that I pray that the indulgence of your honorable bodies will be accorded me if I appear presumptuous in addressing you without being first formally authorized to do so by my Board.

It is proposed to put the General Agent's report into the State Printer's hands this week. As a public document, it will not be of a creditable character. The General Agent might very properly be forbidden to run up a bill for printing before being authorized to do so by the General Assembly.

The question may now be asked: What legislation is required to continue in force the meritorious provisions of the act of April 24, 1869? It strikes me that this subject would be safely left to the approaching Convention for the amendment of the Constitution. It is most probable that the Convention will establish a Bureau of Jurisprudence and Statistics connected with the State Department, whose province it will be to perform the more important duties of the Board of Public Charities. Provision will also probably be made for the appointment of inspectors or other police agents or commissioners, to look after homeless minors and other unprotected unfortunate or erring citizens. Sanborn, than whom no authority stands higher, is understood to favor the employment of at least four such officers.

This State will require the services of more than one to look after the helpless dischargees of its present correctional and charitable institutions.

2. *Emigrants.*—Strangers in distress have ever been treated as wards of our generous Commonwealth.

3. Laborers and artizans employed in dangerous pursuits are entitled to her watchful care. Travelers on her railroads too.

4. We have the *dangerous classes*, to look after and keep out of the State, when they are thrown into it by foreign governments.

5. Further: All our orphans and friendless children, in school and out of school; in the factory, in the mine, in the street and in the town. The Board of Public Charities has heard a cry for succor proceed from *charitable* as well as *correctional* institutions, in which, under authority derived directly or indirectly from ourselves, through laws which are of our own making, we suffer many little ones to be most unrighteously incarcerated. The Inspectors would appropriately report to the Bureau proposed, and receive their instructions from it. Your honorable bodies are not perhaps called upon to take immediate action on these matters.

The recommendations, so called, of the Board of Public Charities, which will be laid before you, are not entitled to more notice than the compliment of their formal reception. The commissioners advocating the appropriations appear not to have been qualified, if they were so minded, to frame and present to you any well ordered scheme or system of charities. They were admonished that they ought to classify the several institutions applying for State aid and to marshal their claims in the order of their relative necessities and merits; at the earliest period of their deliberations. Yet they have persistently neglected even to consider those primary questions the answers to which dictate opposite alternatives of action. It requires an education apparently, to realize how grave agencies for evil are invoked by a reckless and improvident distribution of State alms. As long as the Board continued unprovided with a proper basis of facts and principles to guide them, they should have scrupulously refused to invite you to trifle with the great interests of the community.

The success of recent applications for State aid has opened the door to opportunity is no criterion of the merits of individuals nor of societies or institutions; nor is a superior experience of the world's ways, teaching solicitors that it is better to importune the Legislature than to petition for small private contributions from door to door. The faithful representative, mindful that he has no right to rob the deserving poor by taxes levied to benefit the undeserving, will discharge his duty best by resolutely rejecting all applications which are of doubtful merit. If he should peradventure miss a chance of doing good, he will avoid a reasonable certainty of doing harm. For one institution that he encourages by the appropriations for which he votes, he may be sure that he will discourage very many others—cast down not only by being disappointed of the bounty which they hoped for, but by the admonition seemingly conveyed that their labors have not earned due popular appreciation,

In justice to Hon. Hiester Clymer I am impelled to state that this distinguished citizen is in no manner or degree responsible for the shortcomings of the Board or of the officers of its appointment. A heavy domestic affliction—the death of Mrs. Clymer, a lady universally admired for the rarest graces of a Christian character—has so broken his health as to compel him, in obedience to the order of his physicians, to travel abroad in quest of change of scene.

The accompanying descriptions of Institutes by Dr. A. J. Ourt contain some valuable information in tabular form. They should be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, or printed after first being carefully revised and abridged. I recommend that an appropriation of $500 be granted to Dr. Ourt, as his salary has not been adequately remunerative, and he accepted the post with the expectation that it would be a permanent one. It is further recommended that an appropriation of $300 be made to Mrs. Ourt, for laborious clerical tasks performed by her.

I have the honor to be, with truly deferential esteem, your

Very Obedient Servant,

THOMAS L. KANE
Pres. Board Pub. Charities.

APPENDIX.
[A.]

The Expenses of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania up to the close of the year ending December 1, 1870, are, as stated by the General Agent and Secretary:

Salary of General Agent and Secretary. Ten months' asla. of Corresponding Secretary	$3,000 00 833 33
Traveling expenses of Board and General Agent	758 85
Stationery	29,00
Postage stamps, telegrams and express charges	101 70
Reporting and Publishing room	750 00
	5,475 88

New Advertisements.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get a box of it at once, with the first application, instantly afford comfort and relief, and the few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years' standing. Price One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

No More
WEAK NERVES.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with Nervous Debility. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, increasing the circulation, rousing digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of Life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating remedy ever known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still weigh and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The Great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, Warner's Vinum Vitæ or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant.—It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public; for supper to beauty, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar.

☞ Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter, Address—619 State street, Chicago.

For sale by R. C. BARNSON, Rochester; BARNES & BRO., Bridgewater, and HUGO ANDRIESSEN, Beaver, Pa.; jy8;1y;eod Jan18,'71

DIVIDEND NO. 26.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, NEW BRIGHTON, January 4, 1871.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital stock, from the profits of the past six months, free of all tax—Government, State, County and Local—and payable on demand.

jan18;3w.] EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Dauchy & Co's Advertisements.

Jurubeba.

General Agents Wanted

for Groesbeck's Calculating Machine, rapid, accurate, reliable, simple. Easily operated, cheap and beautiful.

Giving instantaneous additions and subtractions, taking from one to five columns of figures at a time, carrying and borrowing its own tens, hundreds, etc., without the least thought on the part of the operator. Address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa. feb14w

8 O'CLOCK. Jan18;4w

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! 35 By sending 35 CENTS with age height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage.—Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. Jan18;4w

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. Anyone can use it. One sent by mail for one dollar. Address MAGIC COMB CO., Springfield, Mass. jan18;4w.

THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA, Of Extraordinary Strength and Flavor. Warranted to suit all tastes.—*For sale everywhere.* And for Premium Teas, by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 8 Church St. New York—P. O. Box 5506. *Thea-Nectar Circular.* jan18;4w

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

The Land of Sacred Mystery, or the Bible Read in the Light of Its Own Scenery.—Rev'd. W. L. Gage's new book is now ready. Printed on tinted paper, issued in beautiful style, *contains 200 superb Engravings* and is one of the most valuable Biblical books ever issued. In every family where the Bible is to be found, and there are millions of them, there can this work be sold. *Agents will appreciate this.* We want agents also for Prof. Wm. Wells' "SELF-INTERPRETING FAMILY BIBLE," the grandest book ever issued, being his crowning life-work—pronounced by critics the finest and most complete Bible extant, now having a larger sale *than any other three Bibles combined.* Splendidly illustrated—contains a dictionary of Bible, with 200 *Engravings*, a history of each book, etc., and enables *any reader to form his own commentary on the Scriptures as he studies them.* Any agent or person who reads this, and who desires the most profitable and honorable business, send for circulars with full information. WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hartford, Conn. jan18;4

Agents Wanted.—($225 a month) by the *American Knitting Machine Co.*, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. jan12;4w.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Business honorable. No competition, liberal pay given. S. W. KENNEDY, 58, 4th St., Phila. jan11;4w]

500 *Energetic Farmers Wanted!* From $300 to $800 can be made during the late Winter months. Business pleasant and honorable. For further particulars of this *special* chance address at once A. H. HUBBARD, Philadelphia. jan11;4w.

AGENTS, [$10, a week,—60 per cent. and $25,000 in cash Prizes. Information free, address American Novelty Co., 62 William St., N. Y. jn4

MALE & FEMALE

THE HAND IN HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY wants a number of good Agents, also a good general Agent for Western Pennsylvania, also a good general Agent for the German Counties of Pennsylvania. Address Hand in Hand Office, No. 118 South 4th Street, Philadelphia. jan7;4w.

$5 to $20 per day and no risk. Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home, to introduce our *seven thread Elastic Clothes Lines, to last forever.* Don't miss this chance. Sample free Address *Hudson River Wire Works*, 55 Wm. St. N. York, or 16 Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill. jan11;4

Free to Book Agents.

We will send a handsome Prospectus of our *New Illustrated Family Bible* to any Book Agent free of charge. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. jan11;4w

$100 Choice selections, No 3.* Containing the best new things for Declamation, Recitation, &c. Brilliant Oratory, Thrilling Sentiment and Sparkling Humor, 180 pages; Paper 3, cents; Cloth, 75 cts. Ask your bookseller for it, or send price to P. Garret & Co. Phila. Pa. 4w

WANTED—AGENTS, (20 per day) to sell the Celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under feed, makes the lock stitch,* (alike on both sides), and is *fully licensed.* The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill; or St. Louis, Mo. jan11;4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR GOD'S CHURCH By Prof. ENOCH POND, D.D. From Adam to the present day. Light business for men and ladies everywhere. Good Pay. Send for circular. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa. jan11;4w

REDUCTION OF PRICES
TO CONFORM TO
REDUCTION OF DUTIES,
Great Saving to Consumers.
By Getting Up Clubs.

☞ Send for our new Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions, making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, 31 & 33 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK. P. O. Box, 5643. jan18;4w

TRY WELLS'
CARBOLIC TABLETS.

An unfailing remedy for all Bronchial Difficulties, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Dip-heria, Dryness of the throat or Windo Pipe and all Catarrhal diseases.

The wonderful modern discovery of Carbolic Acid, is destined to become one of the greatest blessings to mankind in its application to diseases of the throat and its great curative qualities in all affections of the CHEST AND LUNGS.

Dr. Wells' Carbolic Tablets,

besides the great remedial agent *Carbolic Acid* contain other ingredients universally recommended, which cheerfully combine, producing a Tablet more highly medicinal and better adapted for diseases of the throat than any preparation ever before offered to the public.

CAUTION. BE SURE YOU GET WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS; DO NOT LET OTHER GOODS BE PALMED OFF ON YOU IN THEIR STEAD.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
Wells' Carbolic Tablets
ARE A SURE CURE. TRY THEM.
SOLD BY DRUGGIST jan11;4w

G. S. BARKER. P. A. BARKER. C. A. BARKER.

G. S. BARKER & Co., *New Brighton, Pa.*
AND
G. S. BARKER & Co., *Beaver Falls, Pa.*

BANKERS,

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c., &c.—Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and Individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposites. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. [dec31;1y

Notice in Partition.

IN the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, Pa. No. 4, June Term, 1870. In the matter of the Estate of Frederick Wendt, dec'd. Writ of Partition. To Dominick O. Cunningham, Joseph D. Collingwood, Nancy Wendt, James Wendt, Harriet Wendt, now intermarried with William Hanson; Frederick Wendt, a minor, and who has no Guardian; Elvira Wendt, now intermarried with John W. Patterson, who is now deceased; Christian I. Wendt, James P. Wilson, Charles F. Wilde, John H. Williams, Mary Williams, now intermarried with Henry E. Marshall; John Jones, Mary Ann Jones, widow, now intermarried with Wm. H. Jacoby; Nancy W. Sullivan, now intermarried with Jas. F. Wilson; Frank W. Sullivan, Henry A. Sullivan, John McKee, William K. McKee and Henry McKee, a lunatic, of whom W. C. Augustine is committee:

You are hereby notified that an Inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned writ of Partition or Valuation, on the premises in the Borough of Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, at Lot No. One, in the plan of the Birmingham Glass Company, in said writ mentioned, *on Friday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1871,* at ten o'clock, a. m., to make partition to and among the heirs of said dec'd., in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth directed, &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

HUGH S. FLEMING *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Dec. 23, 1870—jan4;6w

Hardware, &c

FALLSTON
Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS.

The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES.

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking